Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] have occurred from cholera at [illegible].

[illegible] crop of South Carolina for the [illegible] estimated at [illegible] bales.

[illegible] reports at St. Louis show a [illegible] in the prevalence of the disease.

[illegible] Sawyer's expedition to the Far [illegible] City, is reported to have proved [illegible].

[illegible] Smith, General Freight Agent of the [illegible] Wabash & Western Railroad, died at [illegible] yesterday.

The shipment of five-twenty bonds to [illegible] the present week is estimated at [illegible].

The receipts from customs during the past month at the five principal Atlantic ports were [illegible] millions of dollars.

[illegible] of seven-thirties at the Treasury Department within the past month have [illegible] to upwards of sixteen millions of dollars.

A State Convention of Illinois soldiers will be held at Bloomington on the 19th of September, to elect delegates to the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh.

A party of drunken Winnebago Indians came near capturing Sioux City, Iowa, a few days since. After firing their revolvers promiscuously, for some time, they were quieted and dispersed.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, seven thousand of the loyal people of Kane County met at Elgin yesterday, and were addressed by Generals Logan and Fuller.

The trial of Hale and Robbins, at Springfield, for murder, was completed yesterday afternoon. The verdict of the jury has not yet been rendered.

The Darlington (S. C.) *Southerner* learns that the negroes in that section are preparing to emigrate in large numbers to the public lands in Florida.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Ohio District have nominated General Wells S. Jones for Congress. This completes the Republican Congressional nominations in Ohio.

An attempt was made at Durant, Iowa, two or three nights since to fire a bridge on the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad. Fortunately, the flames were discovered in season to prevent a consummation of the outrage.

Governor Oglesby telegraphs that other and more pressing engagements will prevent his attending the Douglas Monument ceremonies in this city. He is in receipt of numerous and urgent appeals to address the people in other States.

No action has yet been taken in the matter of paying the extra bounties recently authorized by Congress. It is now asserted that nothing is likely to be done in the premises until the meeting of Congress, when a specific appropriation for the purpose will probably be made.

Hon. James Harlan, late Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. J. M. Edmunds, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, yesterday formally retired from their respective positions, and were made the recipients of appropriate testimonials from their subordinates.

Eggleston, *alias* Watson, who was to have been executed at Newport, Ky., yesterday, for the murder of Captain Menter, has been respited by Governor Bramlette until the meeting of the Legislature, in December.

Accounts from the counties of Lowndes, Dallas, Greene, Marengo, Wilcox and Perry, in Alabama, represent that the cotton crop is ravaged by caterpillars. The factors at Mobile have received orders from planters to withdraw their cotton from sale in consequence.

General J. H. Wilson, United States Army, writes to Governor Oglesby that the survey of the Rock River for the proposed ship canal, will be completed at once, and the survey of the Illinois River will be commenced on the 10th of September.

On Wednesday night, the mail coach between Jefferson and Dennison, Iowa, was attacked by highway robbers. Two of the horses were killed, when the remainder ran away, taking the stage and passengers safely to the next station. The driver, however, was thrown from the box, and robbed of seventy-five dollars.

The New York *Herald's* Richmond correspondent states positively that the body of Colonel Dahlgren, of General Kilpatrick's staff, who was killed in a raid on Richmond in March, 1864, was never recovered, but that the body given his friends was a fictitious one, palmed off for some purposes unknown.

The Celestials having determined to find out something about the great Republic of the West, of which they have heard so much, have sent an envoy to visit us. This is no less a personage than Mandarin Pintagin, a native of China, high in authority in that country, and who will doubtless be received with all due honors here.

By Atlantic Cable we learn that the treaties of peace between the late belligerents have been ratified by all the parties concerned. The story of negotiations between the Italian and Papal Governments is denied. One effect of the action of the Philadelphia Convention has been a rise in Confederate bonds. The Austrian Emperor, as a measure of retrenchment, is to dismiss a large portion of his retinue.

Bishop Staley, the "Reformed Catholic English Bishop" at the Sandwich Islands, refused to permit Rev. Mr. Parker, who conducted the religious services at the Palace at the funeral of Queen Victoria, to officiate at the tomb, because it was consecrated ground! Two of his clergy protested against this conduct, and the next Sabbath worshipped with Rev. Mr. Parker rather than in their own Reformed Catholic Cathedral. There is much excitement in the foreign community respecting the affair.

By reference to our Baltimore despatch it will be seen that the rebels of that locality have read President Johnson's despatches in connection with the late New Orleans massacre. The telegraph states that a negro camp meeting which was being held in the vicinity of the above named city was rudely attacked by a band of ruffians, who, armed with pistols, fired indiscriminately among the worshippers, wounding a number—one it is feared fatally. The villains finished their unlawful raid by collecting the trunks, clothing, &c., left behind by the colored people, and burning them.

An order of arrest against Senor Dareo Mazuera was granted by Judge Barnard, of New York, on Monday last, at the suit of General Santa Anna, charging him with fraud in the purchase of the steamer Georgia. He states in his affidavit that Mazuera exhibited a letter to him in St. Thomas, purporting to be from William H. Seward, urging the plaintiff to come immediately to the United States, as the Government was anxious and willing to aid him in his efforts on behalf of the Mexican people, which letter was a concoction of Mazuera's, and not written by William H. Seward. The plaintiff states that through the deceit and fraud of Senor Mazuera, who has been his private secretary, he has sustained damages to the amount of $[illegible].

The great New York book trade sale commences Thursday, September 6th, with Lippincott & Co.'s invoices, and thereafter as follows: 7th, Ticknor & Fields; 8th, D. Appleton & Co.; 10th, Dick & Fitzgerald, W. A. Leary, W. J. Hamersley, Charles Desilver, Mason & Brothers, G. & C. Merriam, Brewer & Tileston, S. F. Nichols, Theodore Bliss & Co., George W. Cottrell; 11th, Gould & Lincoln, Graves & Young, R. H. Butler & Co., Walker, Fuller & Co.; 12th, Charles Taber & Co., [illegible] & Co., Loring, Leypoldt & Holt, P. O'Shea, W. Knox, Schonberg & Co.; 13th, foreign consignments.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Rebellion in Chiriqui—Treaty of Amity Between Spain and Honduras—Australian Items, &c.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamer Arizona brings Panama dates to the 23d.

The troubles in Chiriqui continue. The rebels were reported in possession of the Centre Department, including the capital, David. They have [illegible] men under arms.

The remainder of the State is comparatively quiet, though efforts are making to get up a revolution in Panama. The news from Central America is devoid of interest.

Honduras has signed a treaty of peace, amity, &c., with Spain.

The price of coffee in Costa Rica has been unfavorably affected by late news from Europe.

Dates from Valparaiso of the 3d, and Callao of the 12th of August, state that the former port is being strongly fortified and can now make a good defence. The Chili Congress have not ratified the Government loan of $[illegible].

The Guano question between Chili and Bolivia is again a question of discussion.

Dates from Wellington, New Zealand, to the [illegible] of July, were received.

Parliament was opened on the 3d. The Governor, in his address, announced that the Maories war was being successfully prosecuted, and most of the natives had either surrendered or been captured.

Some dreadful murders had been perpetrated in the West Coast gold fields by Australian criminals, who killed the diggers for their money.

The news from New South Wales is unimportant.

FROM MEXICO.

The Recent Revolution at Matamoras—French Citizens Leaving for France.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Matamoras, August 17th, says the cause of the recent revolution, which displaced Carvajal and made Canales Municipal Governor, is traced to the general dislike toward the former, manifested by all Mexicans in the city, caused by his having besieged the city formerly for more than three months, and his American proclivities in having, during his recent command in Matamoras, gathered around him a staff of American [illegible]. It is now feared that Cortinas will make an attack for the purpose of assuming command himself over the coveted city.

The French Consul at Brownsville offers transportation to Vera Cruz to all French citizens who wish to leave the country. One cargo of this class has already gone.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Respite of a Murderer—The Railway War.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Watson, the murderer of Captain Menter, who was to have been hung at Newport, Ky., to-day, has been respited till December.

The war between the people and the street railroad companies continues, but there was less excitement yesterday than the day before.

There were six deaths from cholera yesterday.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.—The Mississippi Cotton Growers' Association correct the deductions made from their report, and say they expect not over 200,000 bales in Mississippi, and not over 1,[illegible] bales throughout the country.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, August 31.—The *Herald's* special from New Orleans says: [illegible] Governor Wells [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

Mr. Johnson Speaks at Schenectady, Utica, Rome and Other Places.

Further Liberal Use of the Personal Pronoun.

His Magnanimous Disposal of the Union and Constitution.

He Reiterates His Stability of Purpose.

And Holds Up to View His Shining Record.

The Party at Auburn Last Night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Action Yet Taken in Regard to the Extra Bounties.

Treasury Circular in Relation to the Cancellation of Coupons.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS DURING THE PAST MONTH NEARLY $17,000,000.

Secretary Harlan Retires from the Interior Department.

FROM EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable up to Last Evening.

Peace Treaties Signed and Ratified by the Late Belligerents.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

Rebel Bonds in Sympathy With the Philadelphia Convention.

The Austrian Emperor to Dismiss a Portion of His Retinue.

General Logan's Great Speech at Elgin.

THE PRESIDENT'S ELECTIONEERING TOUR.

His Speeches at Schenectady, Utica, Rome, and Other Places on the Route—Another Liberal Use of the Personal Pronoun—He Magnanimously Leaves the Constitution in the Hands of the People—He Will Take No Step Backward!—Arrival of the Party at Auburn.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The President and party were accompanied to the cars for Auburn by a military escort, and thousands of persons were in attendance at the railroad stations. Cheers were repeatedly given. These demonstrations were continued until the train was lost in the distance.

A delegation from Schenectady to escort the Presidential party to that city, were on board.

Mayor McMillen tendered to the President the hospitalities of Schenectady.

AT SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Aug. 31.—[illegible] a. m.—There are assembled thousands, exhibiting much enthusiasm. Salutes were fired and hurras given.

The President and party left the car and were escorted to a platform where Judge Page delivered an address to the President.

The President replied as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

I have to express my thanks for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me to-day. You are aware that it is not my purpose to make a speech, but I am constrained to express in a few words the gratification and pleasure which have been afforded me by the demonstrations of the people of New York. They fill me with emotion. I only claim to be one of your fellow citizens passing through this portion of New York for the purpose of visiting Chicago, to witness and participate in laying the chief corner-stone of the monument to the memory of one of our distinguished statesmen, Stephen A. Douglas—[cheers]—and on my journey I have witnessed the demonstrations not got up to order, and to work mechanically, but coming spontaneously from the people, and for this you have my heartfelt thanks.

I shall now barely allude to the questions before the country. As to this matter, my speeches, public acts and records, are all before you. You know what they are, and from them you must form your judgment. You are aware that the country has passed through a perilous conflict; you are aware of the circumstances under which I took hold of the helm of state, and now that we have passed the trying crisis in the field, we have the trying struggle of statesmanship. I might say to you the army did its entire duty. Your brave officers and soldiers have done all there was for them to do, and certainly there was much for them to perform; and I might say the navy did its entire duty on the ocean and on the inland waters, and the Secretary of State, your own distinguished son, in conducting our foreign relations and steering the ship of state through the whirlpools and amid the rocks, he well done his duty, and so far as my humble self is concerned, I have tried to do my duty, and God willing, if my course shall meet the approbation of the people I intend to continue the course I have begun. [illegible] to move forward in the course I have begun. [Cheers.] I know no step backward. I intend to go forward in my path of duty, because I know it is right, and because it is the only policy on which the Constitution can be upheld and maintained, and so believing, I shall pursue that course with your help and the assistance of Him who controls all kings on earth.

Then, in parting with you here to-day, and thanking you for this kind demonstration, let me say that the Constitution made by your fathers after they had passed through the war of the Revolution must be maintained. Nor must we forget the sacrifices of the soldiers in that conflict, whose blood, as they trod the frozen ground, spotted their footsteps. Yes, your fathers formed the Constitution and cemented it with their blood. This is the Constitution by which I have stood and intend still to stand. Let me say, in parting, I have always relied on the people when the country was in danger, whether in peace or in war. In them I have confidence, and to them I look, and I believe that in the future as in the past, they will do their duty. I leave the Constitution and the Union of these States in your hands. You must take care of them, and so good bye.

The President was frequently interrupted with applause.

General Grant was presented to the people, and received their hearty congratulations. The train was soon again on its way, followed by the cheers of the people.

AT FONDA.

FONDA, N. Y., [illegible] a. m.—The President, General Grant, Admiral Farragut and Secretary Welles appeared on the platform. The train was halted, cheers were given for each of them. Repeated calls were made for Secretary Seward, who came forward and bowed his thanks amid applause. He said:

SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Let me tell you that one thing may be found in the Scriptures, if you will only carefully look for it, and that is, a great man never [illegible] at home. [Laughter.] And he retired.

JOHNSON AGAIN.

The President said: I desire simply to tender you my thanks for the kind manner in which you have received me. You are aware [illegible]

[illegible]

the language of a deceased statesman, "one and inseparable, now and forever;" and if you will come forward in the approaching election, as I have no doubt you will, the Constitution and the Union will be saved. I trust now, as I have always trusted, in the intelligence, integrity and virtue, of the American people, and when the struggle comes, I believe you will settle the question as you have all others which preceded it.

In parting I leave the Constitution and Union in your hands, where I am satisfied they are safe.

The President was frequently cheered during the delivery of his speech, and repeated cheers were given by the assembled thousands.

LITTLE FALLS.

LITTLE FALLS, 10:40 a. m.—The train here stopped for a few minutes. A gentleman advanced from the crowd and said:

"In behalf of the people of the Valley of the Mohawk and the Hills of Herkimer, we tender you a cordial welcome. We are happy to see you among us, and trust by your wisdom and firmness we will soon see all the States restored to their proper place in the Union."

The President replied:

I tender to you my heartfelt thanks for the manner in which you have welcomed us. My confidence is now where it always has been, in the masses of the people. There is an important question to settle. We have passed through perils. The Constitution and the Union are still in peril. I feel well assured that you will do your duty in a proper manner.

At one time we had to contend against the attempt to separate the States, but now the tendency is to absorb the powers of the Government in one department which is quite as odious as secession. I turn the Constitution and Union over to you, the people, in whose hands I believe they will be safe. This country and the world look to the position that New York is about to assume.

HERKIMER.

HERKIMER, 11:10 a. m.—A gentleman here said to the President the compliments and respect of the people were tendered to the President without regard to party.

Mr. Seward here, as at the places passed, successively introduced the President, General Grant, Admiral Farragut and the Secretary of the Navy. All I ask you to do, he said, is to stand behind them.

The President in the course of his address said the country having passed through a war something else remains to be done, etc. The Executive Department has performed its duty. He had endeavored to perform his. We must take a bold stand for the Constitution, etc. It had carried us through the rebellion, and if the people will do their duty all will be safe.

AT UTICA.

UTICA, 11:45 a. m.—The party stopped at this place about thirty minutes, when they were escorted to a stand especially erected for the purpose. The Hon. C. H. Doolittle made a long speech, welcoming the visitors in the name of the people, without distinction of party, to Utica. He paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the President, saying his past history showed he would be true to the Constitution.

The President was greeted with cheers. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In tendering to you my grateful acknowledgments, language fails to convey the feeling and emotion which this meeting has produced. I confess to have received such a welcome from the people of the State of New York, a welcome without distinction of party, is a compliment almost overwhelming. Please accept thanks from a heart which, if I know its feelings and emotions, beats in the interest of the country, and the great mass of the American people. Such a welcome shows that the country is rising, that we are forgetting party combinations and associations, and are coming up to the rescue of the Constitution. Let the breach inflicted by the late rebellion be repaired, and let all wounds be healed. Let restoration take place. Let the Constitution be sustained, and if, hereafter, it shall be necessary to raise up parties, we will have a Government under which it can be done.

Let us be for our country always. Just the other day it was threatened by one extreme, who said that States had the right to secede and break up the Government. We said no such power exists under the Constitution. The dismemberment or disintegration of States shall not take place; and now, when we have have established the great fact that there is no power to dissolve the Union, they turn round and assume that the Union has been dissolved and that the Southern States no longer constitute a part of the Government, and they say the Representatives from that section shall not be permitted to take their seats in the councils of the nation. Thus they would continue the disruption and make dissolution a practical fact.

But let us come together and stand around the Constitution as the common bond of union. Let us again be in fraternal hug, and swear our altars and gods shall perish and be scattered to dust, but that the Constitution shall be preserved. The great State of New York has the power to settle this great question. Now, as always, I have confidence in the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the great masses. In parting with you I leave the Constitution and the glorious Union of these States in your hands, where I know they will be preserved and protected.

It has been said recently, with regard to me, that it would not do to bring my head to the block, like James the Second, but that I must be gotten out of the way, because I am standing by the Constitution. Let me here say in parting, I love this country; I have toiled my whole life for it, and placed all at stake for it. If the [illegible] and blood they want, [illegible] my country, [illegible] my blood on the altar as a last libation. God bless you.

The President was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his remarks was cheered.

AT ROME.

ROME, 12:35 p. m.—There was a dense mass waiting the Presidential party, and the Mayor of Rome delivered a speech on behalf of the citizens, greeting the President, rejoicing the robes of office of Andrew Jackson have fallen where they fit so well.

The President briefly responded, saying among other things that the country had just passed through peril, that if accounts of human affairs could be communicated to the dead old Jackson, to whom the speaker had referred, he would turn over in his grave and burst from his coffin, and, leaving the habiliments of the grave, would extend his long arm and long finger and say, "By the Eternal the Union must and shall be preserved."

AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE—3:30 p. m.—Thirty thousand people estimated to have turned out to welcome the party. The Mayor delivered a lengthy address here, also expressing confidence in the President. He replied by referring them to his public acts.

AUBURN.

AUBURN, 5:30 p. m.—The entry into the city was triumphal. A runaway buggy dashed against the carriage in which were the President and Secretary Seward, causing much excitement. At Seward Park a platform was erected, from which the President acknowledged the compliments of the Mayor.

At Willow Grove, on Owasco Lake, an elegant dinner was served, and the President briefly responded to the first toast. Grant, Farragut, Romero and others, were then similarly honored. The banquet broke up at a late hour in the best of spirits.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 31.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The several Bureaus which have charge of the settlement of soldiers' claims are flooded daily by bushels of letters from soldiers complaining of the delay in the settlement of their just claims against the Government. The men entitled to the bounties granted by Congress are especially indignant at the unnecessary and cruel postponement of their payment, and do not hesitate in many cases to express their dissatisfaction in terms more forcible than eloquent. The soldiers, almost to a man, blame the Treasurer for the non-execution of the law of Congress rewarding them for their services during the war. No action whatever has been taken in regard to the matter by the Treasury Department, and it looks as if the question of bounties was destined to drag along until Congress, at its next session, makes a specific appropriation for their payment. The report of General Canby's Board on the subject is still locked up in the President's private drawer, at the White House, and it is a question if it will ever see its way into print.

"MY POLICY" IN THE ARMY.

The following is a good illustration of the part the President is playing in organizing the army to suit his "policy." A few weeks since, upon the earnest recommendations of Generals Thomas, Sherman and Grant, the President appointed Brigadier General Charles Howard, a brother of Major General Howard, Major in one of the new cavalry regiments, and the appointment was duly announced. Brigadier General Howard enlisted as private, served with distinction with his present grade, has been three times severely wounded, and his whole record is a brilliant one. A certain Captain Newman, of a Maine regiment, entirely unknown at the War Office except that his name is borne on its rolls, wrote a note to Mr. Johnson saying that he heartily endorsed his policy, and asking for General Howard's place. The President at once wrote on the note, "Let Captain Newman be appointed in place of General Howard," and the General was thus summarily removed. Many of Mr. Johnson's friends admit that is an outrage.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Although more than a month has elapsed since Congress passed an act authorizing the establishment, in the Treasury Department, of a Bureau of Statistics, no action in the matter has been taken by the Secretary, and some curiosity is manifested to learn why the law is not carried into effect. It is hinted that some few changes in the manner of preparing the Commerce and Navigation Report are going forward, and that the Bureau will not be established until next December. In the meantime the work on one of the most important Government publications—the Report on Commerce and Navigation—will probably be allowed to drag along without system and without a competent person to superintend its preparation.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Drs. A. E. Jenner, of Crestline, Ohio, and W. G. Hunter, of Berksville, Ky., have been appointed Examining Surgeons of the Pension Bureau.

LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

Quite a number of Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, which meets on Monday, arrived here in the evening trains from the South.

CONVERSIONS OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

It is stated at the Treasury that the conversions of Seven-Thirties into Five-Twenties during the month will amount to about $[illegible].

RUMORED REMOVALS.

There are rumors of removals of several prominent officials connected with the Treasury Department.

[illegible]

The commission of the new Public Printer has been received, and he will enter upon the discharge of his duties to-morrow. A wholesale decapitation is looked for, as Mr. Wendell is one of the President's most zealous partisans.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

A prominent citizen of North Carolina writes: "Our condition is almost hopeless. We are adrift until Congress meets and does something for us."

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

United States Treasurer Spinner, in a circular issued to-day, calls the attention of Assistant Treasurers, designated depositories and officers of National Banks designated as such, to a previous circular enjoining that in the cancellation of coupons paid by them, care be taken not to punch from them numbers or dates. A disregard of this injunction has in many instances subjected the officers of the Treasury to great inconvenience, and in some cases has delayed, if not entirely prevented the reimbursing of the Treasurer for his payment of the profaned coupons. Heretofore payment for the remittances has been made by the Treasurer without regard to the coupons so defaced, but in view of the fact, that such defacement is needless, inasmuch as there is upon each coupon ample space for the cancellation without destroying any essential part, and as by such reckless cancellation the evidence as to the maturity, or even legitimacy, of a coupon is destroyed, it has been determined that hereafter all coupons from which either the date or number has in any way been removed, shall be returned to the parties remitting them, and payment thereon withheld until the dates or numbers shall be fully established, by affidavit, or other satisfactory proof.

CORN CROP OF VIRGINIA.

Advices from all sections of Virginia are to the effect that the corn crop, this year, will be an abundant one—larger than any raised for ten years. Most of the fields promise from ten to twelve barrels to the acre, and in certain localities will produce fifteen to the acre. The oat crop was extraordinarily heavy, as will also be the potato crop.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs from the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore during the week ending the 25th inst., amounted to upwards of three millions eight hundred thousand dollars in gold. The receipts at New Orleans from the 12th to the 18th inclusive, were nearly three hundred thousand dollars, making the total receipts one in week from these five ports upwards of four millions. The aggregate receipts for the month from all the ports will reach, it is believed, nearly seventeen millions.

REMOVALS.

Twenty clerks were discharged from the Ordnance Bureau to-day, with a view to a permanent reduction of the force. A reduction in the clerical force of the Commissary Bureau is also to be made.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—At three o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Harlan retired from the charge of the Department of the Interior. The heads of bureaus and the clerks in the Department, united in presenting to him a valuable service of silver, accompanied by an appropriate address. Mr. Harlan appeared much affected by this manifestation of respect, and in a short speech returned his thanks, paying a tribute of gratitude to his subordinates for their faithfulness and devotion to business during his administration of the affairs of the Department. Subsequently the clerks presented to him an autograph album, containing signatures of nearly all the persons in the Department.

A few minutes after the conclusion of these ceremonies, the Clerks of the General Land Office presented to Judge J. M. Edmunds, whose official connection with the Land Office ends to-day, a silver ice pitcher and four silver goblets, together with a full set of the American Cyclopedia, handsomely bound. Addresses were brief, but appropriate and expressive.

To-morrow, September 1st, Mr. Browning will assume the duties of Secretary of the Interior.

Judge Edmunds, who to-day retired from the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, will immediately assume the duties of Postmaster of the United States Senate, to which he has been appointed.

There are rumors of several other immediate changes prevalent, but none are traced to definite or reliable sources.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable—Progress of Negotiations Between the Late Belligerents—Denial of the Rumored Negotiations Between the Italian and Papal Governments—Progress of the Insurrection in Candia—Further Courtesies to the United States Naval Officers in Russia.

LONDON, August 30.—News from the Continent shows that the treaties are being speedily concluded, and the hostile troops evacuating the countries they occupied.

VIENNA, August 30.—General Menebrea has been cordially received. Negotiations have been opened. Austria will not demand any compensation for the cession of Venetia. The peace in Italy is certain.

BRUSSELS, August 30.—Prince Iturbide, of Mexico, and Melvain are here.

TURIN, Italy, August 30.—The Empress of Mexico was received at Vicenza by Prince Humbert, and officially at Padua by King Victor Emmanuel, his Generals, etc. She arrived at Miramar to-day, and was received by the military and civil authorities.

FLORENCE, August 30.—The rumored negotiations between the Italian and Papal Governments are denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 30.—Many addresses of welcome to the United States Embassy have been received from the interior by telegraph.

ATHENS, August 30.—The insurgents at Candia continue to fortify their position. Families are emigrating to Greece. European war ships are expected.

LATER.

The Late Peace Treaties Ratified by the Different Powers—Action of the Philadelphia Convention Causes a Buoyancy in Rebel Bonds.

QUEENSTOWN, August 31.—The steamship Java, from New York, arrived to-day.

PRAGUE, August 31.—The ratification of the treaties of peace have been exchanged and will be fully enforced.

LONDON, August 31.—Advices received here of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect to materially advance the price of rebel bonds.

MOSCOW, August 31.—Assistant Secretary Fox has been presented with an address by the peasants of Russia, expressive of their fraternal feelings towards the great American Republic.

LONDON, Friday Evening, August 31.—The *Times* of to-day, in a lengthy editorial, congratulates President Johnson and the people of the United States on the deliberations and action of the Philadelphia Convention, detailed accounts of which were received by steamer yesterday.

MUNICH, Friday, August 31.—The Bavarian Chambers have formally approved of the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia by the Plenipotentiary of the King.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, August 31.—The Emperor Alexander has given a grand banquet in honor of the Embassy from the United States, at which the prominent dignitaries of the Empire were present. The Emperor gave the toast, "The prosperity and consolidation of the United States."

VIENNA, Friday, August 31.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has, as a measure of economy, dismissed a large portion of his retinue.

Financial and Commercial.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of over [illegible] pounds sterling, in bullion.

LONDON, August 31. Consols opened at [illegible] for money. The closing prices for United States [illegible]; Erie Railway [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, August 31. Cotton dull; sales of the week [illegible] bales; [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM BOSTON.

Montgomery Blair in Defence of "My Policy"—His Eloquence Coldly Received.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BOSTON, Mass., August 31.

A very large crowd assembled at Tremont Temple, this evening, to listen to a defence of the President's policy from Montgomery Blair. Mr. Geo. S. Hillard was the only personage of any note present.

John Quincy Adams presided, it being his first appearance on the Johnson platform. He was received with very moderate applause; but when he announced that from the bottom of his heart he endorsed the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, the demonstration was quite tumultuous. Promising to speak a long speech at another time, he introduced Mr. Blair, who proceeded to repeat the argument with which he has been stumping the State of Maine for the Democratic candidates for Congress. Finding his logic very dry, and his delivery very [illegible], a large portion of the audience [illegible] to depart [illegible]. By the time he had fairly warmed into the subject he found himself with a materially diminished number of listeners, and as his tedious harangue proceeded, it was served much as Governor Parsons' was on Monday night.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Survey for the Ship Canal—Governor Oglesby—Departure of Delegates—Murder Trial—Death of a Railroad Man—State Convention of Soldiers—Pension Agent.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 31.

A letter received at the Executive Office to-day, from Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson, United States Army, dated Keokuk, August 25, informs the Governor that the survey of the Rock River for the proposed Ship Canal from the Mississippi to Green Bay will be completed at once, and that the survey of the Illinois River will be commenced on the 10th of September, and completed as soon as possible. General Wilson will visit the city in the course of two weeks, to confer with the Governor.

Numerous letters are being received at the Executive Department from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, and several other States, requesting the Governor to address meetings during the present campaign. The Governor and his staff will attend [illegible] the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas Monument at Chicago.

Messrs. O. M. Hatch, J. K. Dubois and D. L. Phillips, of this city, and Dr. Joshua Rhodes, of [illegible], leave the city to-night for Philadelphia.

The trial of Hale and Robbins for the murder of [illegible], on the 9th of January, [illegible] was concluded [illegible]. The jury [illegible] General Freight Agent of the [illegible] Wabash & Western Railroad, died [illegible].

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 31.—The Governor has telegraphed to this city from Indiana, that more pressing duties elsewhere will prevent his being present at the Douglas Monument ceremonies.

A State Convention of Illinois soldiers is to be held at Bloomington, on the 19th of September, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Soldiers' National Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 25th of the same month.

The delegates from the city, General J. S. Mather, C. W. Matheny, and George N. Black, Esq., left last evening for Philadelphia, to attend the Convention of Southern Loyalists.

By order of the Commissioner of Pensions, J. W. Dunn, Esq., late Pension Agent at this point, will to-morrow turn over the books, papers, money, and everything pertaining to the office to his successor, E. L. Merritt, Esq.

FROM DES MOINES.

Local Politics—Governor Hahn's Speech—Hon. T. F. Withrow's Address—Fiendish Attempt to Fire a Railroad Bridge—Scarcity of Johnson Men—The Canvass in the State—Colonel Sawyer's Western Expedition—Indians at Sioux City—Cholera—Highway Robbery.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, August 31.

Byron Rice, one of the principal Butternuts of this region, is absent at Washington on a mission in behalf of about a hundred starving Copperhead candidates for Presidential favor. It is generally understood that Postmaster Teesdale, of Des Moines is about to be superseded by a specimen of British neutrality and Copperheadism, John Browne, late of Liverpool. J. B. is in perfect accord with that other J. B., of Lancaster County, Pa., who surrendered the Government to traitors in 1860. Up to the present time, with the exception of the case of Mr. Teesdale—and that is not absolutely certain—no removals have been made in the Fifth Congressional District.

Governor Hahn's great speech in this place has been published in the *State Register*, and it is doing an infinite amount of good. It will be circulated all over the State.

The address delivered by Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, at the same place and on the same evening, will be published in the *Register* to-morrow. It is a magnificent campaign document, showing conclusively the vital differences which exist between Congress and the Presidential hero of the New Orleans massacre.

General J. A. Williamson, formerly of Des Moines, but now of Fort Smith, is one of the delegates from Arkansas to the Loyal Southerners' Convention at Philadelphia.

A fiendish attempt was made, a couple of nights since, to fire the railroad bridge near Durant, on the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad. The flames were discovered by a station man, and were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

In seven populous counties of the Fourth Congressional District not a Johnsonized Republican can be found, and there is not a Johnsonized Republican paper in the State. The Copperhead candidate for Congress in this (Fifth) District is busily searching for disaffected Republicans who are willing to take Federal offices. He can't find that breed of dogs. He is snubbed on every hand, and is obliged to fall back on regular butternuts to fill the offices. He and one other man are dispensers of Federal patronage in this portion of the State.

Judge Loughridge, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, is making a very [illegible] canvass. Ex-Governor Kirkwood is co-operating with him in sending thunder-bolts into the camp of the Philistines. Governor Stone is constantly engaged on the stump, and his audiences are large and appreciative. During September the different Congressional Districts will be canvassed with more minuteness and thoroughness than ever before. The signs are all encouraging. The Republican party is growing more and more united every day, and we intend to give our State and Congressional tickets a majority which would be considered overwhelming in any other State.

Colonel Sawyer's expedition to the Far West from Sioux City has turned out to be successful, despite the rumors of Indian hostility and murders which have been received from time to time.

A body of drunken Winnebago Indians came within an ace of capturing Sioux City the other day. They went so far as to shoot off their revolvers, at the imminent peril of people's lives. They were finally quieted and sent off.

Four deaths from cholera have occurred in Ottumwa. The disease, however, is greatly subsiding in the river cities.

Two nights since, the mail coach between Jefferson and Dennison was attacked by highway robbers. Two of the horses were killed, and the driver was thrown from the box. The surviving horses, having become frightened at the pistols, ran away and took the stage, with its two passengers, safely to the next station. The driver had just been paid off. He was robbed of seventy-five dollars, and was left unharmed.

FROM ELGIN.

Rally of the Loyal People of Kane County—Speech of General Logan—Great Enthusiasm.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ELGIN, August 31.

The meeting here to-day was a success, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather. At an early hour in the morning the people began to pour in from the surrounding country, and by twelve o'clock not less than seven thousand people thronged the streets of the city. The wildest enthusiasm pervaded the masses, and the mention of General Logan's name never failed to make a tremendous cheer. At twelve o'clock the distinguished speakers arrived and were received at the depot by the Committee of Reception and a large concourse of citizens. As Generals Logan, Fuller and Haynie stepped upon the platform, they were welcomed with vociferous cheers. From the depot they proceeded to the Waverley House, where General Logan was formally received by a detachment of mounted men, nearly all of whom were members of his personal escort, during the time he was in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

The meeting was enthusiastic. Colonel John S. Wilcox, late of the Fifty-second Illinois infantry, introduced the General, who responded briefly and feelingly, saying that if they did their duty at home as well as they did in the field, the country must be safe. The cheers which greeted the General at the conclusion, told the direction of their sympathies.

The weather became more threatening, and about one o'clock the rain began to fall. There was some talk of adjourning to a public hall, but as none were sufficient to accommodate the crowd, the original programme was adhered to, and at two o'clock the procession was formed under the direction of the Marshal, and proceeded to the ground. The weather continued threatening, with a considerable fall of rain, and hundreds of the country people returned to their homes. Notwithstanding, a large crowd assembled about the stand, and stood patiently in the storm, listening to the burning eloquence, cutting sarcasm and convincing logic of General Logan.

Hon. John S. Wilcox was President of the Day, and introduced the speaker in a neat but brief speech.

The General held the audience spell-bound for nearly three hours, pouring forth such a flood of eloquence, logic and wit, as woke the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm on the part of his hearers. He spoke of the infamous Copperhead slander charging him with having recruited men for the rebel service, and pronounced it an infamous lie. He paid his respects to the Bread-and-Butter party, dissecting the President, and holding up the disgusting anatomy to the contempt and pity of those present. He showed by his past record that he had proved false to his repeated pledges, and was fast making treason odious by his own shameless treachery. He then discussed the proposed Constitutional Amendments, showing their fairness and necessity. He closed with a beautiful and eloquent peroration, calling upon his old companions and friends to rally again to the fight, and carry the old battle-scarred flag again to victory. He sat down amid the greatest applause, cheer after cheer going up from the assembled throng.

General A. C. Fuller was then called for, and spoke briefly and eloquently.

Altogether, the meeting has been a success, and Kane County will roll up more than her usual loyal majority.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Fire—A Mixed Militia—The Avalanche Attacks General Wood—Cholera Report.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, August 31.

A fire last night burned four houses on Washington street. Loss $25,000.

They propose to organize a militia company at Helena, with officers equally divided between the representatives of the Union and the rebel army.

The *Avalanche* attacks General Wood, commanding Mississippi, because he threatened a county where the negroes were being driven off, with the presence of a garrison to protect them.

Twenty-one deaths from cholera to-day, all negroes.

Weather warm.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Declines the Joint Canvass—Governor Morton—The New Federal Officers.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 31.

John M. Lord, Copperhead candidate for Congress in this district, declines to make a joint canvass with his competitor, General John Coburn.

Governor Morton speaks at a large mass meeting at Danville, Hendricks County, to-morrow. He leaves in the evening for Philadelphia, to attend the Convention. The most of our delegates have already gone forward.

Austin H. Brown, the new Collector, and Martin Igoe, the new Assessor, take possession of their offices to-morrow.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Cholera Report—Terrific Thunder Storm—Political.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 31.

Among the incidents of the cholera epidemic is a case of mal-practice on the part of a female physician, who is charged with the death of her patient. The cholera is on the decrease still, the police reports showing a falling off of twenty cases, and only twenty-eight deaths altogether. The Board of Health report to-day thirty-five interments in twenty-four hours.

A terrific thunder storm burst on the city this afternoon, about five o'clock, and deluged the city with rain.

There is no political news save that a Conservative delegation started to Cleveland this afternoon to meet President Johnson [illegible].

FROM BALTIMORE.

Ruffianly Attack on a Negro Camp Meeting—Several of the Worshippers Wounded—The Desperadoes Burn the Tents and Clothing of the Colored People.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Last night an attack was made on the colored portion of the camp meeting held at Shipley's, seven miles from [illegible], on the Washington Road, by a band of armed desperadoes, [illegible]

[illegible]

The white ones shot, as first considered [illegible] at the altar in the white camp [illegible] conducting the exercises [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO.

A Fire—Loss, $8,000—Insurance, $4,000—Firemen's Meeting and Festival—Demise of the Cairo "Democrat"—List of Stockholders.

CAIRO, August 31.—About four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building adjoining P. Fitzgerald's ball alley and saloon, on the corner of Eighteenth street and Commercial avenue, entirely consuming that building and three frame dwellings. The loss is about $8,000; insured for $2,500 in the Illinois Mutual, and $1,500 in the Farmers' and Merchants', of Quincy.

The "Arab" fire company, of this city, celebrate their seventh anniversary to-morrow, by a parade. The regular yearly meeting will take place at the Athenaeum in the evening, when the history of the company for the past year will be given, to be followed by an address. The evening's entertainment will close with a series of beautiful tableaux, after which the members of the company will repair to the St. Charles Hotel and participate in a sumptuous repast.

This morning's issue of the Cairo *Democrat*, as it was, contains its valedictory. The following is a list of the present stockholders, as now existing, of the Cairo *Democrat* Company: S. Staats Taylor, W. B. Halliday, A. B. Safford, W. J. Allen, W. H. Green, J. G. Morgan, H. K. S. Omelveny, H. P. Webb, W. L. Hambleton, J. Q. Harman, Alex. H. Irvin, Thomas Wilson, Louis Houck, J. H. Oberly, H. L. Goodall and Thomas Lewis. Of these H. L. Goodall, late of the Cairo *Times*, is principal stockholder.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of Treasure—Cholera Report—Fraudulent Distillers—The Hawaiian Queen.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamer Arizona brings $1,[illegible] in treasure from California.

Only three cases of cholera are reported in the city to-day, and but two cases are on the Brooklyn Health Bulletin.

In consequence of the stringent enforcement of the provisions of the revenue law, it is computed of the 141 distilleries reported in this city, ninety-one will be closed.

The Hawaiian Queen Emma and suite arrived at the Brevoort House, this morning. The Queen's tour was suddenly terminated by intelligence of the death of her mother, which reached her at Montreal, by telegraph from San Francisco. Her departure for the Sandwich Islands will be immediate. She is not receiving visitors.

FROM CANADA.

Discontent Among the Militia—Ten Thousand Troops Expected from England—Breech-Loaders.

NEW YORK, August 31.—A special from Ottawa, C. W., says the discontent among the Canadian militia at their non-payment by the Provincial Government, increases. Nearly the whole force have expressed their dissatisfaction with the service.

Ten thousand troops are reported awaiting transportation in England for the Colonies.

Contracts for obtaining a large supply of American breech-loaders will be made, but of what patent is not stated.

Reception of Southern Unionists.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—A grand reception was made to-night, at the Union League Club House, to T. J. Durant, of New Orleans; Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, and Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee. Hon. William D. Kelly presided. Broad street, in front of the League House, was crowded, and the reception was in every way enthusiastic.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, August 31.

Advices from Boston report a [illegible] in mining stocks, and a very heavy decline in prices, as will appear from the following: Copper Falls, [illegible]; Hancock, [illegible]; Huron, [illegible]; Isle Royale, [illegible]; Quincy, [illegible]; Bay State, [illegible]; Water Power, [illegible]; Central, [illegible].

New Advertisements.

SCRIVEN'S Advertising Agency, 53 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all the leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—There will be a Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., at their Asylum, [illegible] for Drill. All Sir Knights are [illegible]. By order of the E. C. S. B. UNDERHILL, Recorder.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—There will be a Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery, U. D., at the Asylum, [illegible] for Drill. Every member is expected to be present, and visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of the E. C. A. M. BENNETT, Capt. Gen'l.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S ACADEMY, 135 Wabash-av. Under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, will re-open for the reception of pupils On Monday, Sept. 3d. For terms of tuition, apply at the Seminary, or address P. O. Box 249, Chicago, Ill.

SELECT SCHOOL. No. 302 WEST MADISON-ST. Mrs. and the Misses Morgan intend resuming their classes on MONDAY NEXT, the 3d of September. Private instruction also given in French, Italian, Drawing and Music. References kindly permitted to Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, Rev. Dr. Cheney, Rector of Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. Patterson, Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Arthur Swazey, Third Presbyterian Church. Terms made known on application.

BASE BALL MATCH. A Match Game of Base Ball will be played THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past two o'clock, between the "Atlantic" and "Pacific" Clubs, on the grounds of the latter Club, corner of May and Taylor-sts.

Seasoned Lumber. A small cargo of SEASONED PINE LUMBER will be on sale at the Lumber Market in a few days. Inquire of C. S. BROWNELL, 163 South Water-st.

LINEN FINISH COLLARS.

TO DISTILLERS. BARLEY MALT, suitable for distilling, for sale by GEO. H. ROZET, 98 La Salle-st.

TEACHERS. A gentleman and his wife, of much experience in teaching, desire places together in some respectable Institution West; or they would be glad to know of some locality where they could establish a Select High School of a limited number. The lady has been educated in Europe, and is perfectly familiar with the French and German. The gentleman is a Graduate of a New York University. References given to some of the most eminent citizens of Chicago, as well as of New York City. Address, for two weeks, "CLERGYMAN," 84 West Seventeenth-st., New York.

LIFE INSURANCE.
MOORE & STEARNS,
GENERAL AGENTS
CONN. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
49 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.
S. M. MOORE. JOHN K. STEARNS.

Be careful ye officials all,
Be mindful what ye utter;
With "Andy" ye must stand or fall,
Or lose your—

"Bread and Butter!"
New Song and Chorus, illustrative of "My Policy." Price 35 cents.
LYON & HEALY, Publishers, Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

JUST OUT! A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE. Song composed by Otto Lob. Price, 35 cents. [illegible] SKATING WALTZ. Air by F. Freiberg. Price 35 cents. Played at the Skating Rink by Dean's Union Light Guard Band. Published by [illegible], GERARD & CO., 133 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

COMMISSION HOUSE OF LINDEN & SAWYER, 46 Franklin street, Chicago. (UP-STAIRS.) [illegible]

ODELL PRAIRIE LANDS. [illegible]

CATARRH,

DEAFNESS,

AND DISEASES OF THE

Throat & Air Passages

DR. LIGHTHILL.

Can daily be consulted at the SHERMAN HOUSE on DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and Disease of the EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS received by Dr. Lighthill from parties of the highest respectability, who have been cured by him of either of the above named diseases, can be seen at his office.

Parlor No. 10,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Where he can daily be consulted from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

[From Dr. Lighthill's "Letters on Catarrh."]

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and those cavities of the head communicating with them. Insignificant as it appears in its first stages, it is apt in its progress to become instrumental in the loss or impairment of smell, taste, hearing and sight, and in creating serious constitutional derangements, not unfrequently terminating in consumption.

At the commencement of the complaint the symptoms are those of an ordinary cold. A feeling of irritation, [illegible]

[illegible]

Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by travelling downward and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption. It may be safely asserted that, after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

The symptoms of catarrh vary considerably in different individuals, the degree of their severity depending upon constitutional idiosyncracies and various external influences. [illegible]

BUY THE NEW

LINEN FINISH COLLARS.

None Others Imitate Linen.

NOTICE.

New York, August 28, 1866. We are apprised that John A. McNeill is travelling through the Western States, and applying for loans of small sums of money on our account. This is to inform the public that the said John A. McNeill has not been in our employ for more than eighteen months. All sums collected by him in our name are unauthorized. WILLIAM TILDEN & NEPHEW.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.—For Ogdensburgh, calling at Glen Arbor, Detroit, Oswego and Cape Vincent. [illegible] MAINE, A. REED, Master. Will leave on MONDAY Evening, Sept. 3d, [illegible]

ROUNTREE & McCLELLAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

OF

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

FOR SALE:

[illegible]

We are offering, for a few days, some of the FINEST RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO, at prices which will pay a very handsome per centage on the investment. Also,

[illegible]

N. B.—We are investing money for capitalists in Real Estate, and making for them net from 25 to 50 per cent per annum.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 129 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

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EXPRESS GUIDE

AND

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CONTAINING ALL THE EXPRESS OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH NEW POST OFFICE REGISTER.

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The Largest Circulation of any Directory Ever Published.

Price of the Book, $5 per Copy.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Post Office Box 1459.

THE NEW

LINEN FINISH COLLARS

SHOW THE

Threads of the Linen.

LIST OF PRICES TO THE JOBBING TRADE OF

PLAYING CARDS

Manufactured by JOHN J. LEVY.

Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st.,

NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL BRANDS.

[illegible]

DECISION.

[illegible] (Signed) WM. ORTON, Commissioner. Decision re-affirmed Aug. 8, 1866.

The undersigned, having been appointed Special Agents for the sale of Mr. Levy's Playing Cards, beg to call the attention of the trade throughout the West to the above list. Where the purchase will warrant it, a discount from these prices will be made. Will be pleased to give rates of discount on application.

Very Respectfully,

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY,

Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts., Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, 8 WABASH-AV., Chicago, August [illegible], 1866. The attention of the public is called to the MERCANTILE AGENCY'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, to be issued very soon, under the auspices of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. DUNN & CO. [illegible]

NOTICE.

RALPH TAYLOR and JOHN TAYLOR, formerly of Darlington, in the County of Durham, in England, but who, when last heard of, were residing respectively in Chicago and New Orleans, United States, and who, if living, will be of the respective ages of forty-five and thirty-nine years, are interested under the Will of THOMAS LEAMAN, of Piccadilly, London, (gentleman) who died in 1866. If the said Ralph Taylor and John Taylor, or (if dead) their legal personal representatives, will apply to Messrs. FRERE, CHOLMELEY & FORSTER, 28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, Solicitors, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage. Eighth day of August, 1866.

NEW DRIED APPLES. [illegible] C. S. BROWNELL, 163 South Water-st.

HATS! HATS! Fall Styles of Gents' Dress and Business Hats now ready. BISHOP & BARNES, [illegible] and Furriers, 113 Lake-st.

THE NORTHWESTERN "EXCELSIOR" MANUFACTURING CO. FOLSOM, ILSLEY & CO., [illegible] EXCELSIOR, [illegible]

COTTAGE And Two and a Half Acres. [illegible]

A NEW COLLAR.

[illegible] Paper Collar Line, [illegible]

Linen Finish Enameled Collar.

[illegible] THREADS SHOW [illegible]

Every one Should See It,

[illegible] NEVER WEAR ANY OTHER.

CONGRESS COLLAR CO., 71 and 73 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THE LAMB

KNITTING

MACHINE

Knits Hosiery of all sizes; knits the heel and narrows off the toe complete; sets up its own work; widens and narrows, and by knitting the web, either Tubular or Flat, Single, Double or Ribbed, produces UPWARD OF TWENTY ARTICLES OF APPAREL.

No other Machine in the world can do these things.

The most profitable and labor-saving invention for women.

From 100 to 150 per cent. profit in making all kinds of plain and fancy Knit Goods.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

[illegible] MRS. LYMAN BULL.

From a Boy twelve years old.

[illegible] DAVID S. ARNOLD, Cortland, Ill.

Please call, or send for Circular and Sample Stocking. Address, enclosing stamp, S. BRANSON, Agent, Salesroom, 99 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

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Northwestern Packet Co.
Merchants' Union Express Co.
United States Express Co.
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Provident Life Insurance Co.
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Globe Fire Insurance Co.
Chicago City Railroads
Fourth National Bank.
First National Bank.
Chicago Ice Co.
Chicago & Bureau Valley Coal Co.
Atwater Caloric Water Elevator Co.

FOR SALE BY

QUIMBY & HAWLEY,

BROKERS,

No. 7 Reynolds' Block, Dearborn-st.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE. [illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICE. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING Twelfth Annual Report OF BOARD OF EDUCATION. [illegible]

ON SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS. [illegible] CUTLER, WITBECK & CO.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

WANTED,

1,000 Agents to Sell

DOUGLAS MEDAL.

PRICE $1.00 EACH.

[illegible]

R. R. LANDON, General Agent for Association, 38 Michigan-av.

NEW FIRM.

MAY & CHAPMAN, Forwarding and Commission, AND AGENTS FOR [illegible]

30,000 GUNNY SACKS, 2 1-2 BUSHEL. [illegible] 30,000 Second Quality Gunnies. [illegible]

CANE MILLS. [illegible]

HORSES. [illegible]

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY. [illegible]

CHICAGO AGENCY [illegible] INSURANCE CO. [illegible]

R. R. LANDON,

38 Michigan-av.

"PLANT'S EXTRA"

FLOUR.

Unequalled in Quality & [illegible]

[illegible]

A. H. WRIGHT & CO., Flour & Grain Commission Merchants, 126 and 128 Kinzie-st., corner LaSalle.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORATIVE!

Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorative
Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorative
IS WARRANTED
IS WARRANTED
To Restore Gray or Faded Hair
To Restore Gray or Faded Hair
TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
The Only Known Dressing
The Only Known Dressing
AND RESTORER COMBINED.
AND RESTORER COMBINED.
Stops the Hair Falling Off.
Stops the Hair Falling Off.
PRODUCES HAIR ON BALD HEADS.
PRODUCES HAIR ON BALD HEADS.

[illegible]

DR. F. S. CLOCK, Proprietor, Manchester, N. H.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, CHICAGO, General Northwestern Agents.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS

XXXX Flour.

[illegible] NEELY & WINSLATE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. [illegible] F. W. PRATT, 56 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

VARNISH. [illegible]

LAW DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. [illegible]

LONGWORTH'S WINE HOUSE, CINCINNATI. [illegible]

FALL TRADE, 1866.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER,

55 State-st. Chicago.

[illegible] American File Company's Files, [illegible]

FASHIONS 1866.

DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

[illegible]

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

[illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. [illegible] FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake-st., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. [illegible] 42, 44 & 46 [illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. [illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. [illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. [illegible]

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS. A FULL LINE AT A. G. DOWNS & CO., [illegible]

TO DRUGGISTS. [illegible]

PLOWS FOR FALL TRADE. [illegible]

A NEW STEAM ENGINE. [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE No. 51 CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

Terms of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congressman at Large,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.
For State Treasurer,
GENERAL GEORGE W. SMITH.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

Congressional Nominations.
First District—
Second District—Gen. J. F. FARNSWORTH.
Third District—ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.
Fourth District—Gen. A. C. HARDING.
Fifth District—E. C. INGERSOLL.
Sixth District—BURTON C. COOK.
Seventh District—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
Eighth District—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
Ninth District—Gen. CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT.
Tenth District—Gen. HENRY CASE.
Eleventh District—Gen. EDWARD KITCHELL.
Twelfth District—JEHU BAKER.
Thirteenth District—Gen. GREEN B. RAUM.

ARE THE REBEL STATES EXCLUDED.

The most dangerous, because insidious and plausible, of the various false impressions sought to be established by the President and the Philadelphia Convention, is contained in the substantial declaration that the Congress by its action, and by its plan of restoration, seeks the indefinite exclusion of the rebel States from representation, while the plan of the President proposes to admit the Representatives of those States without delay. The President, in all his harangues, Doolittle and Cowan, and Weed and Raymond, in all their speeches, the Philadelphia Convention in its address and declaration, the Johnsonized and the Copperhead press in their every issue, all unite in presenting to the people this false averment, and upon that make their argument against Congress.

We know of no party in Congress, or out of it, that proposes, by legislation, or Constitutional amendment, or otherwise, to deprive any State of its representation in Congress or in the Electoral College, or to reduce or impair that representation by any rule which does not apply equally to all the States. The question before Congress has not been, and is not now, whether any State shall be deprived of its representation. Such a question has never been considered or proposed in Congress, in any form. Such a proposition could not be seriously entertained for a moment. The prompt admission of Tennessee to both branches of Congress gives the lie to all the declarations of the Philadelphia Convention.

The mode in which the Southern States lost their representation in Congress was accurately described by Andrew Johnson in his several reconstruction proclamations—their "civil Governments had been overthrown." The question now is, whether his proclamation is sufficient to rebuild all over the South, civil Governments which had been once demolished and wholly obliterated. These Governments all trace their authority back to the proclamation of Andrew Johnson. They exhibit as proof of their being legitimate, telegraphic despatches from Andrew Johnson signifying his acceptance of such Governments; they established themselves as the Governments of their respective States, by producing copies of the despatches of Andrew Johnson to the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or Attorneys General, as the case may be, to call on the United States troops to maintain them. These Governments have appointed Senators and Representatives. In obedience to the command of the President they have put upon their Constitutions, without ratification by the people, certain stipulations regarding the past. Their Representatives and Senators have applied for admission into Congress. The Congress by a three-fourths vote of both branches has decided that the stipulations made by these newly created Governments are not sufficient either as regards the past or the future. Congress insists that the rebellion has been of too vast and vital importance to be overlooked and forgotten; that no Government officered exclusively by men who have been in armed rebellion can be recognized as a Government of one of the States of this Union until it places on record a solemn and irrepealable guarantee against a renewal of that rebellion or a repudiation of the national debt. The Constitution requires as essential to the representation of the people of a State, that they have a republican form of Government, and that includes of course, that such Government shall be in allegiance to the United States. During the war, Pickens was Governor of South Carolina, and Orr was a Senator in the Confederate Congress; during the war Humphreys was a rebel General; and during the same period Herron, the virtual Governor of Louisiana, and the new Governor-elect of Texas were officers in the rebel army. Wherein, do these Governments, thus officered, differ from the State Governments that existed during the war, except in the fact that actual hostilities have been suspended? If these Governments be recognized now and the rebellion be renewed next month, wherein would be the difference between them and the governments which preceded them? Upon their face, if not in deep reality, the only difference is that one set of persons active in the rebellion have given way to another class equally active. Congress, therefore, before recognizing that these men who have hardly laid aside the uniforms, and yet wear defiantly the titles they bore as armed traitors, are the legitimate Government of a people in allegiance to the United States, insist that they shall give a guarantee that they will not hereafter repeat the treason already committed. They therefore propose to admit to Congress the representatives of the rebel States, when the legislatures of those States shall ratify the pending amendment to the Constitution.

That is the guarantee which Congress asks that these States in common with all the other States shall give. It is a pledge which will overcome all question as to the sincerity of their professions of allegiance and fidelity. Congress asks that the people of these States who have for so many years abandoned their obligations and repudiated their character as citizens of the United States; who have caused by their rebellion the creation of a gigantic public debt and an unprecedented roll of pensioners upon the gratitude of the country; who have called into political existence several millions of hitherto proscribed but faithful loyal people, who if entitled to representation at all are entitled to a voice in the selection of their representatives; who have in the aid of that rebellion created a debt which, unlawful and infamous in its origin, will be a yet more unlawful and wicked burden upon the nation if tolerated; Congress asks these people, as a slight indemnity for the past and as a pledge for the future, to unite with the other States in ratifying this amendment, made necessary by the rebellion itself.

The doors of Congress are not closed to the representatives of these States; they are not excluded indefinitely, nor are they sought to be excluded. On the contrary, they are excluding themselves. Congress seeks their restoration, and would gladly welcome them to the Union if they will present themselves with the credentials which the hideous past has made an imperative necessity. Congress meets in December next. There is not one of these ten States but might convene its legislature, and ratifying the amendment, have its Senators and Representatives present at the meeting of Congress. There is no shorter or more expeditious mode of regaining admission. Congress, in the case of Tennessee, sufficiently displayed how earnestly and anxiously it desired the representation of the people of these rebel States. Even in the last hours of the session, without waiting for the official announcement of the action of the Legislature, the pressing business of the hour was suspended that Tennessee might be welcomed through her Representatives to the Union of the States. Instead of Congress proposing, as the President and his [illegible] assert, the indefinite exclusion of these States from representation, there is an earnest desire on the part of Congress that they be received with the least possible delay. Instead of Congress placing obstacles in the way of their recovering their representation, Congress has placed within their reach the means of immediate representation, and has, in its liberality, made those means as available as was consistent with [illegible] safety. When, therefore, Johnson or [illegible], or any one else repeats the stale falsehood that Congress has closed its doors [illegible] on for those rebel States; when they say that the Congressional plan denies the "indefeasible" right of representation to any portion of the people, let the impudent allegation be promptly met by producing the record wherein Congress has placed its earnest appeal to the whole people, and in an especial manner to the people of these rebel States, to close the rebellion, restore the Union, to have the thirty-six States once more united and once more represented in the National Congress.

"USURPATION WILL NOT BE TOLERATED."

Ex-Alderman Johnson says that usurpation will not be tolerated; and we have no doubt the fall elections, throughout the North, will signally illustrate the truth of his assertion. Usurpation will not be tolerated; and therefore it is the people that will put their foot upon this same Andrew Johnson, the would-be autocrat, who unblushingly asserts, in the presence of General Grant, that it would be a very easy matter to declare himself dictator; and intimates pretty plainly that he would so declare himself, were it not for the fact that he has already reached the pinnacle of his ambition. He apparently wishes, on all occasions, to impress the American people with a deep and abiding sense of his condescension in permitting them to retain a republican form of government. At the same time he wants it distinctly understood that he can afford this extreme condescension, because he is already as big a man as anybody can ever possibly become under any circumstances. In his famous oration of February 22, he felt it necessary to state distinctly that he did not intend a personal comparison between himself and the Savior; and he told Reverdy Johnson that he acknowledged no superior save God and the American people.

With such exalted views of his own greatness and power, and with an idea of republican institutions so debased as to believe that he can overturn them with a military order, it is not strange that while he prates of usurpation, he is himself guilty of greater usurpation than was ever attempted or dreamed of by any of his predecessors. He means that he will not tolerate any other usurpation than his own. Let us see what he did in the matter of the New Orleans riot. He telegraphed to General Sheridan as follows: "We have been advised here, that prior to the assembling of the *illegal and extinct Convention* elected in 1864, *inflammatory and insurrectionary speeches* were made to a mob composed of white and colored persons, urging them to arm and equip themselves for the purpose of protecting and sustaining the Convention in its *illegal and unauthorized proceedings*, intended and calculated to upturn and supersede the existing State Government of Louisiana, *which had been recognized by the Government of the United States*."

It seems unnecessary to point out the monstrous assumptions both of judicial and legislative power, contained in the above extract. Whether the Convention of 1864 is extinct, and whether its proceedings would have been legal or illegal, had it been permitted to meet, are questions belonging exclusively to the Courts. Mr. Johnson has no more to do with those questions than he has with trying an assault and battery case in the Police Court of Chicago; no more than he had to do with the regulation of the national currency when he was a tailor or an Alderman in Tennessee. If, as he asserts, Louisiana is a State, then the Judiciary of Louisiana, and not the President of the United States, is the only tribunal to which these questions could be referred. Yet, Mr. Johnson, with a haste as indecent as his assumption was monstrous, telegraphs to General Sheridan that this Convention is "illegal and extinct," and that its proceedings are "illegal and unauthorized."

But a still more glaring assumption is contained in the closing portion of the sentence quoted. Therein he actually sets himself up as the Government of the United States. He asserts that the State Government of Louisiana "has been recognized by the Government of the United States," when all the world knows that it has never been recognized either by Congress or the Judicial branch of the Government—only by the Executive. Mr. Lincoln was in favor of a recognition of that Government, and quietly used his influence in its favor; but he never for a moment dreamed that Louisiana could be regarded as recognized, until Congress should open its doors to her Representatives. But ex-Alderman Johnson has swollen to such portentous dimensions that he calls himself the whole Government of the United States, Executive, Legislative and Judicial. We believe, truly, that such usurpation will not be tolerated.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

The speech of Senator Trumbull at Evanston, yesterday, which we present to our readers in full, this morning, is one of the ablest dissections of the Philadelphia Convention and platform, and one of the most scathing and unanswerable reviews of the career and policy of Andrew Johnson, that has yet been given to the country. The Senator's exposure of the President's monstrous assumption of power, where he claims to set up provisional civil governments in States, is remarkably clear and forcible.

But the most eloquent and interesting portion of the speech is that in which, accepting the challenge thrown out by Mr. Johnson in his 22d of February speech, he points out with unanswerable and terrible logic the falsehood and treachery that have marked his career. "I am no calumniator of Andrew Johnson," he says, "but, in all truth and soberness, I dare to accept the challenge he has given, and to proclaim to the American people that the history of the world furnishes no more striking example of falsity to pledges, of violation of promises, and of deviation from principles, than Andrew Johnson. Satan himself, when hurled over the battlements of heaven for making war on the Almighty, was not more faithless to his Maker than Andrew Johnson has proved to the great Union Republican party which made him Vice President."

This is strong language, but the array of indisputable facts which the Senator summons to the proof, are enough to satisfy every candid mind that the picture is not overwrought. Not less timely is Mr. Trumbull's powerful and indignant vindication of Congress from the insults the President heaped upon it in his infamous speech to the delegation of the Philadelphia Convention. But we deem it superfluous to give a synopsis of this masterly address. Its eloquence and its logic will commend it to our readers as one of the most valuable documents of the campaign.

DICKEY AT SHILOH.

The *Times* boasts of Judge Dickey's military deeds, and particularly at the memorable victory at Shiloh. There is a general, we might say, universal impression abroad that Grant had something to do with that battle, and that Sherman and other Generals assisted him; but according to the *Times*, Colonel Dickey did the whole thing, from killing Sidney Johnston to pursuing Beauregard. Now if the *Times* will go back to the history of that battle it will learn that during the two days of desperate fighting the cavalry, of which Colonel Dickey's regiment was a part, were in the rear under the bluff, and took no part in the action at all. On the morning of the third day it was found that the enemy had fled, and then the cavalry were ordered to the front to discover where the enemy had gone. But even in that charge of the cavalry, which was ably done, Judge Dickey took no part, because he was at headquarters, doing staff duty. Whatever duty the Fourth Cavalry performed at Shiloh was no doubt admirably executed, but no active duty was performed by the regiment while Dickey was with it; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that Dickey was not with the regiment when its time came to engage in the battle.

The *Times* also claims for Colonel Dickey the credit of having prevented the rebels from having escaped from Fort Donelson, thereby having made the victory a substantial instead of a barren one. Thus, to Dickey, as commander of cavalry, the *Times* insists, belongs the credit of the victories of Donelson and Shiloh.

There is a treble purpose in this falsification of history. In the first place, Dickey is given a reputation for acts never heard of until now. Logan, who earned all his laurels in the Army of the West, is utterly ignored; and there is the never-dying venom which makes every reference to the war by that paper a secret or open attack on General Grant.

CUSTER.

General Custer is becoming as savage on the truth, as he was in Texas on the Iowa soldiers, whom he "bucked and gagged," tied up by the thumbs and cow-hided, put in irons and fed on bread and water, and otherwise so foully and mercilessly maltreated, that the Governor of Iowa was obliged to address an official communication to the Secretary of War denouncing him for his brutal conduct to the gallant soldiers of that gallant State. Custer shortly afterwards was removed from his command and mustered out of the service. He and others have issued an address to "the soldiers and sailors who served in the late war to meet in Convention in Cleveland," to glorify Johnson and his "policy." In the address occurs this sentence:

"If there were no other reason why the "Southern States will reject the Constitutional amendment, it is enough that it "proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men "in the South who have influence over the "masses of the people."

Now, this is a deliberate, wilful falsehood, affirmed for the purpose of deception. The Constitutional Amendment "proposes" to disfranchise not one rebel—not even Jeff. Davis. It will deprive no man of his vote. When Custer subscribed his name to the assertion that "the amendment proposed to disfranchise nearly all the men in the South who have influence," he knew he was signing a falsehood. He well knew that the amendment simply forbade those who had held Federal office, and afterwards added perjury to treason and rebellion, to again hold office unless with the consent of two-thirds of Congress. The object of the amendment is to prevent such perjured villains as Jeff. Davis, Breckinridge, Toombs, Wigfall, Floyd, Cobb, Mason, Slidell, and Hunter, from strutting and swelling in the halls of Congress, or from lording it over the South as Governors. But Custer is opposed to having them excluded from high places of honor and authority. He wants them all back again in order that he may make his court before them, showing that by nature he is a doughface, and like a certain bird is willing to foul his own nest, and make his friends blush for the servility of a man whom they had supposed to be formed of sterner stuff.

THIRTY-FIVE STATES.

In a brief speech at New York, the other day, Mr. Seward said the Administration looked for a certificate at the coming polls, to bear it out "in the opinion that the United States should consist of *thirty-five* instead of *twenty-five* States." Mr. Seward is cautious in speech, and, unlike his master, does not employ language without weighing its significance. He certainly is not ignorant of the number of stars on our national flag, and we must look for some different explanation of this extraordinary statement.

We are inclined to think this is the first official announcement of a part of the Johnson programme not heretofore made public—namely, the annihilation of the new Radical State of West Virginia. This will probably be attempted when Mr. Johnson makes his *coup d'etat*, and forms his new rebel Congress of Southern members and Northern Copperheads. It will be exceedingly convenient to count West Virginia out of that body, and to annihilate a loyal State by turning its people over to the tender mercies of the Old Dominion.

The President has announced his determination to serve his political friends and discountenance his enemies, and the slaveholding oligarchy of old Virginia are now the warmest admirers of his policy, although, probably, his plebeian origin, and his early occupation as a tailor would unfit him for social intercourse with that superior race of of mortals, the F. F. V's. On the contrary, the new and free State of West Virginia is loyal, and consequently hostile to A. J. and his policy. It would, therefore, reward his friends and punish his enemies if the Humble Individual, when he disperses the loyal Congress and replaces it with his own, by the power of the bayonet, would restore to the Old Dominion her ancient boundaries, and afford the secessionists of that State the much-coveted opportunity of outvoting, ruling and crushing out the loyal men of West Virginia. If Napoleon I. could change the map of Europe, why cannot A. J. change the map of a Republic that exists only by his sufferance?

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

In this day's TRIBUNE will be found a carefully prepared and valuable compilation of the changes made in our internal revenue taxation by the act of Congress of July 13, 1866. The statement presents in parallel columns the differences between the new and the old law. The reductions are very gratifying and important, especially the long free list. The taxation on iron is greatly reduced. Petroleum, paper, coal, slaughtered animals, freights and repairs are all placed on the free list.

The manufacturers of domestic cigars are benefitted by a very considerable reduction of the tax on their products, and a liberal exemption is made in behalf of tailors, shoemakers, hatters, milliners, dressmakers, and all the class of small manufacturers. The tax on sugar is reduced one-half. The tax on general manufactures is lowered generally from six to five per cent, in some instances to two per cent. The tax of six per cent on chemicals is generally abolished. A great stimulus is given to the production of native wines, by their being placed upon the free list, while all imitations thereof are taxed fifty cents a gallon, and the duty on foreign wines is very high.

On the whole remaining range of manufactures the tax is reduced from six to five per cent. The tax on new cotton, which was two cents per pound, is raised to three cents, which is the only increase on any important product. The reductions of excise, it is estimated, will amount to upward of sixty millions per annum. Next winter it is in contemplation to make still farther reductions of taxation. The income tax will be materially reduced—the ten per cent to five, and the five to three, are the probable reductions. Each year taxation will be made lighter. The productions of the nation are increasing so rapidly that Congress can safely abate the per cent of excises and increase the free list at each session, and still rapidly pay off the national debt.

CREBS, THE SOLDIER.

The Copperjohnson State Convention last Wednesday nominated as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Colonel Crebs, of White County, in Egypt, and they put this nomination on the ground that it was "a debt of gratitude paid to the soldiers." But the sincerity of the payment is questionable, and the soldiers will duly consider it. In the first place Colonel Crebs sought the nomination for Congress in a district wherein he thought his record as a soldier could have got him Republican votes enough, with the aid of the Democrats, to elect him. But the Copperjohnson party never nominate a soldier whenever there is any chance of his being elected. They therefore repudiated Crebs, and nominated Josh Allen, the peace man, the Copperhead, the member of Congress who voted constantly against appropriations of money, or supplies of men and arms for the war. Allen is a civilian, has been a small Judge, and possibly could be tortured into a schoolmaster. Crebs was a soldier, and if he has any fitness for civil office, that of a legislator would be more in consonance with his tastes, his education and his habits. The Copperheads however nominated Allen for Congress in the district where Crebs, the soldier, might possibly be elected, and nominated Crebs for Public Schoolmaster of the State at large, when it is known that he will be defeated by forty thousand majority. That is the way in which the "Democratic" party pay the soldiers. Had they nominated Crebs in the Cairo District, Crebs, the soldier, might have been elected; they therefore repudiated Crebs, the soldier, and nominated Allen, the peace-sneak. They had to put a State ticket in nomination to get beaten by forty thousand majority, and they paid the debt of gratitude to the soldiers by nominating on that ticket Crebs, the soldier.

EXPEL HIM.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond has written an impudent letter in which he denies the validity of any meeting of the National Republican Committee unless called by himself, and equally denies the authority of the Committee to expel him from membership. The Committee meet in Philadelphia on Monday next at the call of certain members, who assumed, undoubtedly, that Mr. Raymond's public desertion from the party disqualified him from issuing any call, just as the desertion of an officer from the Federal to the Confederate lines during the war would have disqualified him from issuing any orders to loyal soldiers. We trust the Committee, at their meeting in Philadelphia, will promptly expel him, and publicly rebuke his insolence in assuming to address them in any official capacity. Let them expel him first, and examine their authority afterward. If Mr. Raymond questions their power to do so, let him take his appeal to the next Republican National Convention.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne passed through this city to his home in Galena, on Thursday evening, measurably restored to health, and prepared to make a vigorous campaign against the Copperjohnson party in his district, if there be any such party there. Mr. Washburne's animosity against the renegades has been intensified, if possible, by his protracted illness, as they will find to their dismay when he gets after them. He informs us that the State of Maine will give 20,000 majority against "my policy," and that all over the East, the Republicans are rejoicing with exceeding great joy at the prospect of an overwhelming victory.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH DES MOINES.

A notice of the projected Iowa and Minnesota Road, which appeared in our editorial columns yesterday, assumed that there is now no through route for freight between Chicago and Des Moines. This was an error, although it would not have been, had it been published a day or two sooner. On the 29th of August the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad extension opened *via* Ottumwa, to Des Moines. The rates of freight from Chicago to Des Moines by this route are: First class, 130; second class, 115 third class, 95; fourth class, 80.

"THIS HUMBLE INDIVIDUAL."

The humility of "this humble individual," as Johnson calls himself, manifests itself more conspicuously each time he opens his mouth on his Copperhead electioneering tour to the grave of Douglas. When in New York Mayor Hoffman, (Copperhead), addressed him and his policy in words of fulsome eulogy, which "A. J." [illegible] down as so many delicious gum drops. He responded to the Mayor's flatteries in a "stickful" speech of nineteen lines, in which he alluded to himself in complimentary terms, just *nineteen times*. He repeated the personal pronoun "I" nine times; "me" three times; "my" and "myself" five times; "we" one time, and "us" one time. The speech was entirely about himself, and what he had done, may, can and will do; or might, must, could, would, or should do. In these few remarks of this "humble individual," he revolved around the solar luminary—Andrew Johnson, or, rather, turned on his axis nineteen times in the space of three minutes and forty seconds.

News comes from England by the Atlantic cable that the action of the Philadelphia Convention has caused an advance in Confederate bonds. Andrew Johnson's speeches on his tour to Chicago will cause a farther advance. We suppose we shall next hear that the Messrs. Laird are laying the keels of rebel cruisers, and that a Royal proclamation of neutrality is to be issued.

THE COUNCIL AND THE PRESIDENT.

Letter from Alderman Shackford.

If the President of the United States were visiting Chicago sincerely to join with the people in honoring the name of Stephen A. Douglas, all good citizens would, for the time, lay aside their political animosities, and render him such homage as the ruler of the nation ought to deserve. But President Johnson is coming among us the patron of those who for four years strove to destroy the nation, and who are responsible for all the horrors of the late rebellion, availing himself of the great occasion and the influences of his eminent official position to visit the West, evidently with a design to poison the minds of the people against their faithful representatives in Congress, and, if possible, to delude them by ill-timed disingenuous stump speeches into an indorsement of his treacherous reconstruction policy. Few persons, comparatively, in this vicinity are in a mood to lionize Mr. Johnson, excepting those who would have let loose the rebel prisoners from Camp Douglas to sack our city and murder defenceless inhabitants, as the bloody Quantrill did at Lawrence. Wherever it is a crime to be faithful to our country, and reconstructed rebels are permitted to kill Union men by way of pastime, there the name of Andrew Johnson is praised. Nowhere throughout the South are men now protected who hold to the principles advocated by Mr. Douglas in the very last speech, delivered to the people of Chicago, previous to his death; and Mr. Johnson is wholly responsible for this dangerous state of things.

Considering the circumstances of the case, the City Council of Chicago should not evince, by hypocritical pretensions, a respect for our distinguished visitor, that no member in his breast entertains for the man, and self-respect should not permit their fawning to him like unpardoned rebels; he must respect himself to command the respect of others. The council *should* meet on Monday evening next, and take such action as may be necessary to their being present at the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Mr. Douglas, and if there should be presented to them a proposition for the municipal authorities to tender Mr. Johnson a public reception in behalf of the city, let them promptly vote it down like men who have the courage to do their duty on all occasions; but no member should stay away from the meeting to prevent a quorum, and thereby avoid action upon the subject. Sneaking should not be the policy of loyal men.

SAMUEL SHACKFORD.
Alderman Fifteenth Ward.

THE FENIAN LEDGER.

How the Funds Went.

Who Drew the Salaries—Secret Service Account—General Expense.

[From the New York Express, August 30.]

A pamphlet, purporting to be the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the financial affairs of the Moffat Mansion, shortly after Colonel O'Mahony resigned his office in favor of James Stephens, has just been issued, and is now extensively circulated in this city. It bears, however, no "imprint," the names of the printer and publisher being omitted from the title page. The following names are appended to the report:

John Rafferty (Chairman); John J. Daly, Thomas Egan, Dr. D. M. Brosnan, D. A. Sutton, John J. McGowan, Patrick O'Conner, Patrick Bailey, D. C. Department of Manhattan.

THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The report states that Colonel O'Mahony, B. Doran Killian, and other leaders of the Brotherhood, were examined before the alleged Committee in relation to the disposition of the funds, and the expenses of the Campo Bello fiasco, inaugurated by B. D. Killian. Our crowded space, however, compels us to omit that portion of the document.

The report then gives the following as the salaried officers of the Fenian Brotherhood, which we publish without vouching for its correctness:

John O'Mahony, Head Centre	$2,000
B. Doran Killian, Financial Secretary	[illegible]
Wm. Griffin, Treasurer	[illegible]
G. H. Chatterton, Chief Clerk	[illegible]
P. J. Downing, Secretary Civil Affairs	[illegible]
General T. F. B. Mullen, Secretary Military Affairs	[illegible]
M. J. Heffernan, Corresponding Secretary	[illegible]
W. P. Meehan, Assistant Treasurer	[illegible]
M. J. Russell, Book-keeper	[illegible]
P. A. Collins, Bond Agent	[illegible]
Colonel Mitchell, Adjutant General	[illegible]
Colonel James Kelly, Inspector General	[illegible]
Colonel Murray, Chief of Artillery	[illegible]
Mr. Kavanagh, Private Secretary, H. C.	[illegible]
John McCarthy, Warrant Clerk	[illegible]
John H. Rodgers, Bond Clerk	[illegible]
James McInerney, Bond Clerk	[illegible]
P. Gleeson, Bond Clerk	[illegible]
Charles [illegible], Bond Clerk	[illegible]
John Ryan, Military Clerk	[illegible]
Thomas Dwyer, Military Clerk	[illegible]
T. F. Donovan, Civil Clerk	[illegible]
J. O'Gorman, Civil Clerk	[illegible]
W. H. Stephens, Civil Clerk	[illegible]
[illegible], General Porter	[illegible]
Peter Hagerty, Messenger	[illegible]
Wm. Meehan, Messenger	[illegible]
John Killian, Messenger	[illegible]
[illegible] Hodgens, Chief Organizer	[illegible]
Bryan [illegible] Patrick, Janitor	[illegible]
John Burns, Fireman	[illegible]
J. J. Rodgers, Central Council	[illegible]
Jeremiah Kavanagh, Central Council	[illegible]
John M. Tobin, Central Council	[illegible]
P. A. Sinnot	[illegible]
General B. F. Mullen	[illegible]
Colonel Kelley	[illegible]
Colonel [illegible]	[illegible]
Colonel Murray	[illegible]
J. J. Crowley, Organizer	[illegible]
Dr. F. F. Crowley, Organizer	[illegible]
Patrick Condon, Organizer	[illegible]
P. W. Crean, Organizer	[illegible]
John L. Dease	[illegible]
Dr. Reynolds	[illegible]
Thomas H. Bourke, Organizer	[illegible]
[illegible] Fitzgerald	[illegible]
J. M. Moriarty	[illegible]
F. L. O'Reilly	[illegible]
Captain J. Lonergan	[illegible]
D. B. Gaffney	[illegible]
Stephen J. Meany, Special Organizer	[illegible]
Wm. J. Nagle, Organizer	[illegible]
Law J. Verdon, Organizer	[illegible]
Jeremiah O'Donovan, Organizer	[illegible]
P. B. Kennedy, Organizer	[illegible]
John Walsh, Organizer	[illegible]
Daniel Donovan, Organizer	[illegible]

THE IRISH REPUBLICAN BROTHERHOOD ACCOUNT.

From January 6, 1866—Sent to John Mitchell, (Paris)	$33,738.00
No date " " in bonds	[illegible]
To April, 1866—Officers sent to Ireland	[illegible]
Privateer	[illegible]
For support of refugees in New York, (three months) on Stephens' account	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The report next gives the following as

THE SECRET SERVICE ACCOUNT.

Date. 1866.	No. of Warrant.	Names.	Amount.
Jan. 10	1	Rev. J. C—	$22.00
Feb. 7	3	Col. O'Mahony	[illegible]
7	4	P. —	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	M. J. Heffernan, for B. D. Killian	500.00
26	[illegible]	Wm. J. Nagle	[illegible]
26	7	Gen. B. F. Mullen	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. B. F. Mullen	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. B. F. Mullen	[illegible]
M'ch [illegible]	[illegible]	Daniel Hart	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rev. J. C—	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rev. T—	[illegible]
27	107	Daniel Hart	[illegible]
April 3	[illegible]	Joseph Wallace	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	P. J. Downing, secret service	[illegible]
	208	John O'Mahoney, secret service	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	Capt. McCafferty, secret service	[illegible]
6	220	Col. O'Mahoney, secret service	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	Jer. Kavanagh, sec. ser.	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Col. O'Mahoney, do.	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Col. O'Mahoney, do.	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Col. O'Mahoney, do.	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible], do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Daniel Hart, do.	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	Gen. W. G. Halpin, secret service	[illegible]
		Total secret service	$[illegible]

Then follows a detailed

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Sent to John Mitchell (Paris) cash	$[illegible]
do do in bonds	[illegible]
For privateer	[illegible]
Refugee account	[illegible]
Total amount, by ship here, monies and bonds sent to Paris	$[illegible]
Expenses of Moffat mansion added	[illegible]
Total amount drawn in monies and bonds from the organization in America, for the three months ending April, 1866	$[illegible]
From which deduct $[illegible] in bonds sent to John Mitchell (for Stephens), of which the Treasurer, Mr. Griffin, had no account of	[illegible]
Shows the total expenditures by cash	$[illegible]
To which add cash balance in Treasurer's hand	[illegible]
Also suspended drafts	[illegible]
Shows a corresponding cash total with Treasurer's account	$[illegible]

JOHN O'MAHONY AND JAMES STEPHENS.

Cash received and expended (as per Treasurer's book) since Convention of January 2, 1866, to April 30, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1866	$[illegible]
Suspended drafts Jan. 1st, 1866	[illegible]
Received from Jan. 1st, April 30	[illegible]
Total by cash and drafts	$[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

From Jan. 1st to April 30th	$[illegible]
Cash balance on hand	[illegible]
Suspended drafts	[illegible]
Total by exp. drafts and bal. on hand	$[illegible]

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY, F. B., JANUARY 1866 TO APRIL 30TH, 1866.

Organizing (proper and special, (speechmakers), see list of names)	$[illegible]
Secret Service	[illegible]
Contingent Account	[illegible]
Printing and Stationery	[illegible]
Postage and Telegrams	[illegible]
Congress and Central Council	[illegible]
Salaries of Moffat Mansion, Officials and Employees	[illegible]
Expense Account not explained to Committee	[illegible]
Expense Account not explained to Committee	[illegible]
Cash drawn, of which the committee found no account for	[illegible]
Military Expense	[illegible]
Total amount of expenses of Moffat Mansion, in three months	$[illegible]

ILLINOIS.—The Republican Convention of Boone County have instructed their delegates to the Senatorial Convention (Twenty-third District, composed of the counties of Winnebago, Boone and McHenry) to present the name of General A. C. Fuller as the candidate for Senator.

GREAT SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

At Evanston, Cook County, Ill., August 31st.

Eloquent Statement of the Issues Before the Country.

The Liberty of the Nation Involved.

The Philadelphia Platform Dissected.

Scathing Review of President Johnson's Career.

His Falsehoods and His Usurpations Exposed.

The Humble Individual as False as Satan.

His Vulgarity and Insolence Rebuked.

Catalogue of His Friends--Democrats, Copperheads, Rebels and Bread-and-Butter Renegades.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull addressed a large audience in the Methodist Church at Evanston, last evening. He said:

In speaking to-night at this seat of learning and intelligence, I shall make no appeal to the prejudice or passion of my hearers, nor shall I attempt to mislead any one as to the momentous questions now submitted to the American people for decision, by holding out false colors, or by personal denunciation of those with whom I cannot agree. We are all, no matter to what party we may have belonged, or by what name we may be called, embarked on the same ship of state, and should all be alike interested in steering her safely over the tumultuous waves of these boisterous times to a haven of safety. I shall address myself to the candor and judgment of this intelligent audience, and if I call individuals by name, it will only be because of their representative character, and not because I have, or desire, any personal controversy with them.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Within the past five years this nation has gone through a fearful struggle. War, civil war with all its horrors of death and desolation has raged in the land, till it has brought mourning to nearly every household; but now, thanks to a kind Providence, the patriotism of our people and the bravery of our soldiers, the conflict of arms has ceased in the complete overthrow of those opposed to the national authority. When the war ceased, all the departments of the Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and all patriotic citizens agreed as to the status of the rebellious States, and that they could only be restored to their former harmonious relations in the Union by and through loyal men. Now, there is a disagreement between the President and Congress as to the condition of the rebel States, as to the power of the President or Congress over them, as to who shall control them, whether the loyal or disloyal, and as to their right of representation in Congress, without regard to the loyalty or disloyalty of the State organization through which the representation comes. On the one hand, it is insisted that the President, whose duties under the Constitution are executive only, has the right to prescribe the terms on which States deprived by their own acts of all civil governments, may re-establish them, and become entitled to representation in Congress, and that all that is left for Congress to do is for each House to determine for itself on the election qualification, and return of the members elected to it. On the other hand, it is insisted that Congress, composed of the representatives of the States, and the people in whom, by the Constitution, the law making power is lodged, has the right to determine the conditions on which the civil government of a State once disrupted and overthrown by rebellion, may be again brought into harmonious relations with the Union, and become entitled to representation in Congress.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUE.

The question whether there is a State Government entitled to representation at all, being one question which Congress alone is competent to decide; and the other question, whether the persons selected to represent such State Government is properly elected and qualified, is another and a different question, for the decision of each house separately, after the question of the existence of a political organization entitled to representation has been first settled by Congress. Upon the proper solution of those questions now submitted to the American people for decision, depends the preservation of our Constitutional Government, the peace of our people, and, I fear, liberty itself. Involved in this issue is the question whether the rebellious States shall be governed by loyal men in the interests of freedom and humanity, or by disloyal men, in the interests of oppression and wrong; whether they who labored four years to destroy the Government shall now be permitted to take part in its control; whether the brave soldiers who have periled their lives on many a bloody field, and the patriotic citizens at home, who have sustained them in putting down armed rebels, shall now submit to be ruled only by disarmed rebels. My countrymen, shall it be?

POSITION OF THE SOUTH.

What was the condition of the rebellious States when the rebel armies surrendered? Their State Governments had been usurped and overthrown by traitors four years before; the Governments set up in their stead were in turn overthrown by the Union armies. Hence the rebel States were entirely without civil or State Governments of any kind when the usurping traitors fled before our advancing armies, and the inhabitants of those States were at the mercy of the military powers. It then became the duty of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, in the absence of any legislation by Congress, to establish such temporary rules as were necessary for the protection by the military of the inhabitants in their persons and property, till civil governments should be established. This duty was performed by the President, through the various military commanders, for a time at least, with the assent of everybody. While the rebellious States were in this condition, it is manifest that they could have no representation in Congress, for the reason that it is only through State organizations that States can be represented, and there being no State organizations there could be no representation. Senators in Congress can only be chosen by the Legislature of a State, and Representatives can only be chosen in pursuance of State laws, hence there must be a State Legislature and State laws for choosing Representatives before a State can be represented, but there were neither in the rebellious States when the Union armies took possession of them.

EXTENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POWER.

The President soon after the surrender of the rebel armies undertook to organize civil governments in the rebel States. Whence did he derive the power to do this? He has no powers except such as are directly conferred by the Constitution, and that instrument gives him no authority to organize civil government in a State. His duties are executive only, and in their exercise he has no incidental powers except they be given him by Congress, which is authorized to pass all laws necessary and proper for carrying into effect all the powers vested in the President; but Congress has never passed any law authorizing the President to organize a civil government in a State, or even to appoint a civilian Provisional Governor. His right as Commander-in-Chief to detail an army officer to act as Provisional Governor in a State in possession of the military, and which is without civil government, is not doubted, but his authority to appoint a civilian Provisional Governor, in the absence of a law of Congress authorizing it, is questionable.

HOW TO RE-ESTABLISH CIVIL GOVERNMENTS.

How, then, are civil governments to be re-established in the States in which they have been subverted? I answer, by the people of those States, with the consent of the law-making power, which is Congress. To show how utterly groundless is the President's claim in this respect, it is only necessary to state, that it is only by the permission of Congress that he is allowed to draw a dollar from the Treasury, or to raise a soldier to command. By the Constitution Congress alone is authorized to raise and support armies, and it is only in pursuance of a law of Congress that taxes can be raised, or money taken from the Treasury. How would the President exercise military control even over the rebellious States, except Congress raised and supported the army with which to do it? How could he pay a provisional government except Congress appropriated the money? And, by the way, Congress never did appropriate money directly to pay provisional governors. The President paid them out of the contingent fund of the War Department, thereby admitting that they were auxiliary to the exercise of military power. How preposterous for the President, who can exercise no power over the rebellious States except as Congress furnishes him the means to do so, to set himself up as above Congress in the work of reconstruction! Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, Why hast thou made me thus?

OVERRULING PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

The civil governments which have been inaugurated in the rebellious States are merely permissive and not authoritative, and have been so treated by the President from their inception to the present moment. He has repeatedly disregarded and set aside their acts, through the military power, thereby confessing that they are mere adjuncts of the military power, and subordinate to it.

He did this in an order issued through General Terry, on the 24th of July last, in which he declared that the ultimate effect of a statute passed by the reconstructed Legislature of Virginia for "the punishment of vagrants," would be "to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude worse than that from which they have been emancipated—a condition which will be slavery in all but its name." * * * * "It is, therefore, ordered (says the President through General Terry), that no magistrate, civil officer, or other person shall in any way or manner, apply or attempt to apply the provisions of said statute to any *colored* person in this Department."

He did it in a military order issued by General Sickles in South Carolina, which set aside a statute of the reconstructed Legislature of that State discriminating against some of its inhabitants on account of color, and taking from the civil tribunals of the State jurisdiction of all cases affecting such persons; he did it through Gen. Grant by a military order protecting Union men and freedmen against the discriminating acts of reconstructed Legislatures and Courts in all the rebellious States, and he has repeatedly done it by prohibiting officers, elected under the reconstructed civil governments, from qualifying, or discharging the duties of the offices to which they have been elected. In a telegram, sent through the State Department, to W. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Tennessee, July 24, 1865, in reply to a request of the Governor, that military interference with the civil tribunals of that State might be prohibited, the President said: "The government of the State will be provisional only until the civil authorities shall be restored, *with the approval of Congress*. Meanwhile, military authority cannot be withdrawn." When informed by General Starkey that General Humphreys had been duly installed as Governor, and all the other State officers qualified, and that the civil constitutional Government of Mississippi was complete, the President replied, through Secretary Seward, "It is the expectation of the President that you will continue your functions as Provisional Governor until further notice from this Department."

It would not be possible for the President to treat the civil governments which have been set up in the rebellious States as more completely within his power, as the new adjuncts of the military power and subordinate to its control, than he has done by the various orders to which I have referred. In his telegram to General Starkey, he said that the civil governments would be provisional only until the civil authorities should be restored "*with the approval of Congress*."

RULING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Luther vs. Borden, decided seventeen years ago, when the question arose which of two bodies, each claiming to be the legitimate State Government of Rhode Island, was the proper one, said: "As the United States guarantee to each State a republican form of government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in a State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. * * * * And its decision is binding on every other department of the Government [illegible] including the President, is bound by the decision of Congress as to what constitutes the government of a State.

JOHNSON'S INCONSISTENCY.

How preposterous for the President after his own acts and admissions and this decision of the Supreme Court, to claim that it is for him to re-inaugurate civil government in a State which has once been deprived of it, and to determine when it is complete and entitled to representation in Congress.

THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO DECIDE.

It being settled by the authority of the Constitution, by the admission of the President, and by the decision of the Supreme Court that it is for Congress to decide what government is the existing one in a State, the next question is, ought Congress to have decided that the civil governments which had been inaugurated under the military power were legitimate and entitled to representation in Congress?

THE REBEL CHOICE.

To determine this question necessarily led to an examination into the condition of the rebellious States, and of the civil governments which had been set up. This examination was made and resulted in disclosing the fact that the people of the rebel States were still disloyal, and with the exception of Tennessee, and perhaps Arkansas, had selected as the officers of their proposed State Governments men just from the rebel Congress and the rebel armies. An ex-rebel Congressman, James L. Orr, was chosen Governor of South Carolina; an ex-rebel General, Benjamin G. Humphreys, was chosen Governor of Mississippi. Provisional Governor Johnson, of Georgia, telegraphed to the President in regard to the persons elected to Congress from that State in these words: "No member of Congress elected can take the oath."

DISLOYALTY IN THE ASCENDANT.

It was in such hands, as a general rule, that the proposed reconstructed State Governments were placed. Of some of the acts of those pretended State Governments I have already spoken, and have shown that their effect would have been to reduce the freedmen to a worse servitude than that from which they had been emancipated. If time would permit, I could refer to other like statutes in other of the rebellious States. The sworn testimony of numerous witnesses, from all parts of the insurrectionary States, showed that disloyalty was in the ascendancy in most of them; that service in the rebel cause was, as a general rule, required as a passport to office; that true Union men were everywhere placed under the ban commercially and socially, and, without military protection, would not be safe in their rights of person and property. Ought such State Governments to have been recognized as legitimate by Congress, and as entitled to representation in the councils of the nation? Congress thought not.

NECESSARY ACTION.

What then was to be done? It became necessary for Congress to adopt some plan for placing the control of the rebellious States in the hands of loyal men who would afford protection to the Union men in their midst, and to the colored race, who, by the proclamations of the late President, by various acts of Congress, and lastly by the great Constitutional Amendment, had been declared forever free.

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

To accomplish this, Congress first passed two bills, known as the Freedmen's Bureau and the Civil Rights bills, the first designed for the temporary protection of the freedmen so long as the rebellious States were held under military control, and the other for the protection of the citizen, no matter what his color or race, in his civil rights through all time, and in all parts of the Republic. Both these measures met with an Executive veto and both were subsequently repassed, and became laws, the objections of the *President* to the contrary notwithstanding.

These were the first steps taken by Congress in the work of reconstruction, and if faithfully executed, they will secure equal civil rights to every person born on American soil, and subject to the jurisdiction of American laws, in every quarter of the Republic, and what is more, they clothe every such person with American citizenship, and give him the protection of the national flag in every quarter of the globe.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The next step taken by Congress in the work of reconstruction was the submission to the States for their ratification of an amendment to the Constitution. The first clause of this amendment secures civil rights to all citizens of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, and declares that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. An unnecessary provision perhaps, since the prohibition of slavery, and the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, still the declaration of the great principles of individual freedom and civil liberty cannot be too often repeated, and may well find a place in the fundamental law of the land.

EQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION.

The design of the next clause is to equalize representation in Congress among the several States. The Constitution, as it now stands, declares that, "Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." The all other persons referred to were slaves, only three-fifths of whom are to be counted in the apportionment of representatives. Since the abolition of slavery, the all other persons referred to are free and must henceforth be counted at their full number. The slave population of the United States in 1860 was 3,950,531, three-fifths of which, being entitled to representation, gave to the slaveholding States a representative population of 2,370,318 on this species of property. The ratio of apportionment under the census of 1860 was fixed at 127,000, allowing an additional Representative for fractions over.

VALUE OF A REBEL VOTE.

Under this apportionment the slaveholding States were allowed eighteen Representatives on their slave population. Now, the slaves being free, they would have a representation on their entire colored population, instead of three-fifths as formerly. This would add twelve Representatives to the late slaveholding States, under the present apportionment, and would, as a matter of course, take a like number from the free States. Would it be right that the white population in the rebellious States should have their political power in the general Government increased by reason of their rebellion? Do the colored people of the South ask to be represented by their former masters? Would they not prefer to be represented by their Northern friends rather, unless they can be permitted to represent themselves? Is it just that the loyal States should be required to surrender up twelve members of Congress, and as many electoral votes for President, to the disloyal white population of the late slaveholding States, as a consequence of their rebellion? Congress thought not, and to avoid such a consequence, proposed to amend the Constitution by declaring that when the right to vote for State or Federal officers is denied in any State to any of its male citizens twenty-one years of age, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of said male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. If this amendment should be adopted and the late slaveholding States should continue to deny the right of suffrage to their colored population, they would not only fail to receive any increase of representation in consequence of that rebellion and the abolition of slavery, but they would be deprived of the eighteen Representatives which they have heretofore had on the three-fifths of their slaves. To illustrate: The State of South Carolina, under the present apportionment, made on the census of 1860, and counting three-fifths of her slave population, is entitled to four Representatives. Under the Constitution as it stands, her slaves being now made free, she would be entitled to six Representatives, while under the proposed amendment, if adopted, and she continues to deny the right of suffrage to her colored citizens, she will be entitled to but two Representatives. What fair-minded man can object to this reasonable amendment? What citizen of the free North is willing to concede to a white man living in South Carolina, even if loyal, and there are few such, three times the representation and influence in the Federal Government which he claims for himself? If there be such an one, he is but the ninth part of a man—a fit instrument for the Philadelphia Convention and to do the service of rebels and traitors. If the white people of the late slaveholding States desire a representation upon their entire population, let them extend to all their male citizens, twenty-one years of age, the elective franchise, and they shall have it, but let them not claim to represent a population in the Government to whom they deny all participation in the Government.

EXCLUDING TRAITOR OFFICERS.

Another clause of the proposed amendment excludes from holding office, either under the United States or any State, all persons who, as officers of the United States, or as executive, legislative, or judicial officers of any State, have heretofore taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and have engaged in insurrection against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, unless Congress by a two-thirds vote shall remove such disability. The object of this is to exclude leading rebels from office, and to place the control of the insurrectionary States in loyal hands. Who but a rebel, and a leading rebel at that, can object to this proposition? Justice would demand that these leading rebels should be stripped of every right, and it is through mercy alone they are permitted to live. Instead of being grateful for the clemency shown them, these very men, who have forfeited every right, have the assurance to demand a right to govern. Could impudence go further?

PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Another clause of the amendment guarantees the payment of the public debt, and of the pensions and bounties granted for services rendered in suppressing the rebellion, and prohibits the assumption or payment of the rebel debt, or for slaves emancipated.

CIVIL LIBERTY TO ALL.

Here you have the whole Congressional plan of reconstruction. It consists in securing civil liberty to all inhabitants of the land, in the equalization of representation, in excluding leading rebels from office, in placing the control of the rebellious States in loyal hands, and in the recognition of the national, and the repudiation of the rebel debt.

WHEN THE SOUTHERN STATES MAY BE REPRESENTED.

When these proposed amendments are ratified, and become part of the Constitution, and the people of any of the rebellious States manifest their loyalty to the Government by electing a loyal Legislature and choosing loyal men to represent them in Congress, then such State Governments will be recognized by Congress, and the State itself be restored to all its former rights in the Union. Tennessee has already ratified the proposed Constitutional amendment, and, having furnished evidence of the loyalty of her State Government and of the persons chosen to represent her, has already been restored to her position in the Union. Who will say that the terms prescribed by Congress are harsh or unreasonable? Are they not milder than were ever before extended to a people who had offended so deeply, who had been guilty of such monstrous crimes?

"MY POLICY."

The President, however, though he indorsed this whole scheme at the commencement of his administration, now repudiates it, and denounces members of Congress as a set of usurpers for adhering to it, and refusing to follow him in his attempt to recognize as legitimate governments the disloyal organizations which have been set up in the rebellious States, and which, as a general rule, have selected none but disloyal men to represent them. To sustain him in his position the President has appealed to the people, and there has recently been held in the city of Philadelphia a Convention of his friends, who have adopted a platform on which they propose to go to the country. That platform I propose briefly to examine. One of the resolutions declare that the "war has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired." This proposition I deny. So far from South Carolina, one of the rebellious States, having its rights as a State perfect and unimpaired at the close of the war, it had at that time no rights whatever as a State, for the reason, as I have already shown, it was then without a civil government of any kind, and as a State can only claim or exercise its rights through a political organization known as a State government, is it not manifest that when no such State government exists, it is not a State, with all its rights perfect and unimpaired? This proposition of the Philadelphia Convention is therefore demonstrably false. The third resolution of the Philadelphia platform declares that—

"Representation in the Congress of the United States and the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon the people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof."

FALLACY OF THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

This resolution contains several self-evident falsehoods. It is not true that the right of representation abides at all times in a State. It was as States that South Carolina and other States rebelled against the National Government, as States they raised and supported armies, and made war on the Federal Government for four years, and while so engaged no right of representation abided in them. It was impossible that it should, because the right of representation belongs to a State through its civil organization or State Government, and having no such organization subordinate to the Constitution it would have no right of representation. The right to choose Senators is by the Constitution vested in the Legislature of each State, but if there be no Legislature how can the right be said to abide in one? Is it not absurd to say that a thing abides in that which is not? If, as this resolution asserts, representation in Congress is a right abiding in every State, and "essential to the exercise of our Republican institutions," then during the past five years we have had no Republican institutions, for during that whole period several States have been unrepresented, and it was impossible it should have been otherwise. What is [illegible] had a substitute for the principal. If the [illegible] meant the body politic or the people of a State in their organized capacity, are at war with the United States, will it be construed that they have a right to have a substitute for them to take part in the Government of the United States? The statement of the proposition illustrates its absurdity. The basis on which a Representative Government rests is, that a Representative or agent should be selected to carry out the views of his principal. If the body politic, as was the case in the rebellious States, be at war with the National Government, then their representative must also work war upon it, or else violate the fundamental principal on which all Representative Governments rest. To admit such representatives into the national councils would be to surrender the Government to its enemies, which would be treason on the part of its friends, and yet, this is what is insisted upon in the third resolution of the Philadelphia platform. The other proposition that the General Government has no right to deny representation in the Electoral College to any State, is equally indefensible. If the body politic, which is the meaning of the word State in this connection, is at war with the General Government, or have been dissolved, as was the case in the rebellious States at the close of the war, manifestly while in that condition it could take no part in the selection of officers for the General Government.

The sixth resolution, which declares that all the States have an equal and indefeasible right to a voice and vote in proposing amendments to the Constitution, is inconsistent with the declaration in the seventh resolution that slavery is abolished; for the amendment abolishing slavery was proposed by Congress without consulting the States which at that time were making war on the Government; and if those States had an indefeasible right to a voice in the matter, then it was not Constitutionally proposed, and is of course invalid, and slavery still exists. This platform has been endorsed by the so-called Democratic party of this State, in their recent Convention, and now constitutes the creed of the opposition, composed of Peace Democrats, Copperheads, rebel sympathizers, rebels, and a few bread-and-butter men or Johnsonites, who formerly belonged to the Union Republican party, but who have now betrayed it and joined hands with the enemies of the country who for four years sought their blood.

JOHNSON'S SELF CONTRADICTIONS.

When the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention were laid before the President, he took occasion, as is his wont, to make a speech, in which, among other things, he said: "There is on the verge of the Government, as it were, a body which assumed to be the Congress of the United States, but, in fact, a Congress of only a part of the States." What is it to assume, except to arrogate to one's self, that which is not real. Does the President mean that Congress is only a pretended Congress? Why, then, has he dealt with it in a thousand ways by communication, and approval of its bills as the laws of the land? Who is it that makes this atrocious charge against the representatives of the people of this Union, which, if true, leaves them without a Government? What safety is there in a Republic but in the respect of the people for its laws, made through their own representatives? And what would be thought of the Chief Magistrate of a Republic who could proclaim the law-making power an assumption? If Congress is a Congress of only a part of the States, then the President is President of only a part of the States, unless the fact that he reached the Presidency by means of assassination gives him a superior claim. He received no votes for the position from which the assassin took him to the Presidency, except from the constituents of the Congress he denounces. If the President's declaration be true, it follows that we neither have a Congress nor a President of the United States, but of only a part of the States, and hence the United States are without a Government. What a monstrous position for a co-ordinate department of the Government to assume. I will not indicate the fate which should await a President who dares to make the assumption. Mr. Johnson speaks of himself as the "humble individual" who is President under the Constitution. In what way does the President differ in this respect from Congress? Is not Congress a Congress under the Constitution as completely as he is President under it, and it is certainly quite as observant of the provisions of that instrument, as I shall presently show.

THE DICTATORSHIP.

This "humble individual" has the effrontery to say to the American people, "I could have proclaimed myself Dictator." Such a declaration is an insult to the whole people, and to the army especially, by whose support he boasts of his ability to accomplish it. Let him try it, and those two millions of patriotic soldiers now disbanded and scattered through the country, after having borne the national flag in triumph to every quarter of the Republic, will rush to arms and hurl him from power quicker than General Sherman and his brave boys in their march through Georgia, chased from Milledgeville the rebel Legislature of that State. The American people will submit to no dictatorship of either the "humble individual," now President, or any one else, but the fact that he proclaims himself able to become Dictator, shows that he has been considering the matter; and he is the "humble individual" who charges Congress with usurpation and despotism!

INSULTING THE NATION.

There is not a word of truth in the President's assumption that the Freedmen's Bureau Bill placed an army at his disposal. It did not provide for raising a single soldier or give the President power over one he did not before possess. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Army before, and all the Freedmen's Bureau Bill did, was to authorize him to detail officers and soldiers from the army to perform duties under it; and so far from the Freedmen's Bureau Bill placing an appropriation of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 at his disposal, it did not appropriate a dollar for any purpose whatever. Whatever appropriations were necessary to carry it into effect were left to be made in subsequent laws, and when they were made, instead of being fifty or sixty millions of dollars, they were only seven millions, and most of this is to be used in providing for destitute refugees and freedmen, who, in the absence of the Freedmen's Bureau, would be supplied directly from the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, as was done during the war, and at an equal expense. The Civil Rights Bill confers no additional powers whatever upon the President, except that it is made his duty to aid in its enforcement through the judicial tribunals of the country. How preposterous then for him to speak of these bills as clothing him with the power to become Dictator, and what an insult to American citizens to call them his "satraps and dependents."

REFERRING TO HIS RECORD.

The President is fond of boasting of his consistency and steadfastness. In his famous, or rather infamous 22d of February speech, he exclaims: "Who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem, or ever made a promise that he violated?" * * * "What sentiment have I swerved from? Can my calumniators put their finger on it? Can they dare indicate a discrepancy or a deviation from principle." In his speech in reply to the Philadelphia Convention Committee he says: "Point to a single act of my whole public life that has not been against tyranny and despotism."

FALSE TO HIS PLEDGES.

I am no calumniator of Andrew Johnson, but in all truth and soberness, I dare to accept the challenge he has given, and to proclaim to the American people that the history of the world furnishes no more striking example of falsity to pledges, of violation to promises, and of deviation from principle, than Andrew Johnson. Satan himself, when hurled over the battlements of Heaven for making war on the Almighty, was not more faithless to his Maker, than Andrew Johnson has proved to the great Union Republican party which made him Vice-President. Do you ask when he violated pledges? I answer when, after having said that "Traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration," * * * That this work must pass into the hands of the "friends" of the Government, he on the 2[illegible] of September, 1865, telegraphed Provisional Governor Holden of North Carolina in these words: "All those who are aspirants to seats in the Convention and are elected, will be pardoned upon your recommendation and a submission of their names by telegraph." When on the 17th of October last he telegraphed Provisional Governor Johnson of Georgia, through the State Department, in these words: "Send hither list of members elected to the Convention in order that pardons may be issued," and when similar orders were sent to other Provisional Governors in order that unpardoned rebels who had been excepted from the general amnesty, such as rebel Generals and persons who had left the Congress of the United States and engaged in the rebellion, might become qualified to take the foremost places in the work of reconstruction, which he had promised should be confided to loyal hands alone. He violated his pledges when he issued a pardon to the ex-rebel General Humphreys, that he might become Governor of Mississippi, to the ex-rebel Congressman Orr, that he might become Governor of South Carolina, and he has done it in a thousand acts by which he has placed the work of restoration in the hands of traitors, instead of loyal men, as he had promised. He violated his promise that traitors should be punished, in failing to punish one; he violated his promise that they should be "impoverished," by restoring to them the property they had abandoned, and which had been seized by the Government.

He usurped authority and violated the law when he appointed collectors and assessors of internal revenue, postmasters and other officers in the rebellious States, who could not and did not take the oath of office, which the law requires, and then called upon Congress to repeal the law which he had disregarded.

If as is alleged by Mr. Johnson on the 2[illegible] of June last in his message to Congress in relation to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, all the rebellious States except Texas had "been entirely restored to all their functions as States in conformity with the organic law of the land," then he has been guilty of usurpation and despotism in setting aside the acts of such States by military power, and especially in this order issued through General Grant on the 6th of July last:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1866.

General Orders, No. 44.]

Department, district and post commanders in the States lately in rebellion, are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieutenant General Grant:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

JOHNSON'S USURPATIONS.

What right has the President to command the military in their discretion to determine when offences have been committed, when the civil authorities fail to bring parties to trial, or to confine alleged offenders in military prisons, in a State which is restored to all its functions? Either the rebellious States are not "entirely restored to all their functions," as the President alleges, or he is guilty of usurpation in exercising military control over them, and he may take either horn of the dilemma he pleases. Mr. Johnson was guilty of like usurpation in continuing the authority of his Provisional Governors, after the States were, as he says, completely restored to all their functions, which he did in Mississippi by ordering Governor Sharkey to "continue his functions as Provisional Governor until further notice," notwithstanding all the State officers, with the rebel General Humpheys at their head, had been, as Provisional Governor Sharkey said, duly qualified. Was mortal man ever more inconsistent and contradictory with himself than Andrew Johnson? But his greatest act of usurpation is in arrogating to himself the control of the work of reconstruction, and undertaking to force into Congress the representatives from the rebel States. But enough of this sickening record.

SUMMARY—CHOOSE YE!

I have now presented to you the principles contended for by the respective parties striving for the control of the Government. The difference between them has, I believe, been candidly and fairly stated, and the questions at issue are now submitted to the people—the source of all political power—for decision. On the one side are arrayed the ex-Congressmen and other ex-officials of the late spurious Confederate Government, the disarmed rebel soldiers and all who sympathized with the rebellion, the Peace Democrats, and a few others, once marshalled with the friends of freedom, now uniting arm in arm with the very men who aided to starve Union prisoners, and on whose countenances are still visible the blotches of murder. On the outskirts of this assembly may be seen Vallandigham and others known as Northern Copperheads, emitting an odor too offensive to admit their presence even among whipped rebels and conspirators, and who are satisfied to be permitted to render their support, clandestinely and out of sight, over this motley crowd. It is true the Union flag has been displayed, but it is displayed only to deceive. On its folds are inscribed the words, "We demand for the State Governments, reconstructed by hands which, for four years, sought by war to destroy the Constitution and the Union, unconditional recognition as perfect Republican State Governments, with the right to demand representation in Congress." This is the crowd that now appeals to the people to give them control of their Government. Shall it be? On the other side are arrayed the loyal members of Congress, who have shown themselves equal to the emergency of carrying the country safely through a four years' war, two millions of Union soldiers who have borne the national flag in triumph to every part of the Republic, and shown themselves equal to the subjugation of every armed rebel in the land; four million of colored people from whom the shackles of bondage have just been struck, who are now appealing to the nation not to leave them to the mercy of their former disloyal masters, and all true Union men of the rebellious States who ask for protection against the disloyal State governments which the disarmed rebels have [illegible], and over this vast assembly floats the national flag, [illegible] by the same hands which bore it in triumph during the war, with the words "equality in representation, equality in civil rights, loyalty and liberty" inscribed upon its ample folds in letters destined to shine brighter and brighter till every rebel knee shall bow to its authority, and every rebel tongue shall confess that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Great Author with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Provisions of the New Internal Revenue Bill.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE OLD LAW AND THE NEW.

State Bank Circulation Repressed—Relief to Cigar Manufacturers, Tailors, Milliners, Hatters, Shoemakers, &c.

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

The following compilation shows the changes that have been made in the Internal Revenue taxation by the law passed on the 13th of July last. Taxable articles on which the rate has not been changed have no place in this table, which is designed only to show the variations between the new law and the one of March, 1865. It has been prepared with great care, and will be found of interest and importance to all classes of our readers:

	New law of July 13, 1866.	Old law of 3d March, 1865.
Ambrotypes	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Auction sales of real estate, &c., on gross amount of sales	1-20 of 1 per ct.	1-4 of 1 per ct
Banks, State, on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association used for circulation and paid out by them, after August 1, 1866	10 per ct.	untaxed
Benzine, per gallon	10 cents.	20 cents
Benzole, per gallon	10 cents.	20 cents
Billiard tables, having paid special (license) tax, not subject to this tax		$10 each
Bone, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Bonnets	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Boots	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Brass, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Brass tubes	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Brass nails	5 per ct.	3 6-10 per ct
Brass rivets	5 per ct.	3 6-10 per ct
Brokers' sales	1-20 of 1 per ct.	1-20 of 1 per ct
Bristles, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Brokers sales, by any person or firm not paying a special tax as broker, banker, or bank	1-10 of 1 per ct.	3-40 of 1 per ct
Bullion in lump, bar, ingot or otherwise	¼ of 1 per ct.	[illegible] of 1 per ct
Candles	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Caps	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Chemical productions, uncompounded, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Cheroots, market value not over $8 per 1,000, per 1,000	$3	$10
Cheroots, value over $8 and not over $12 per 1,000, per 1,000	$4	$10
Cheroots, value over $12 per 1,000, per 1,000	$4 and 20 per ct.	$10
Chocolate, per lb	1½ ct.	1 4-7 ct
Cigarettes, or small cigars, made of tobacco enclosed in a wrapper or binder, and not over 3½ inches in length, or cigars made with twisted heads, the market value of which is not over $5 per 1,000, per 1,000	$3	5 cts per pkg
Cigarettes, value over $5 per 1,000 and not over $12 per 1,000, per 1,000	$4	
Cheroots, value over $12 per 1,000, per 1,000	$4 and 20 per ct.	
Cigars, market value not over $8 per 1,000, per 1,000	$3	$10
Cigars, value over $8 and not over $12 per 1,000	$4	$10
Cigars, market value over $12 per 1,000	$4 and 20 per ct.	$10
Cistern bottoms, of sugar produced from sugar cane and not from sorghum or imphee, per lb	1 per ct.	1 2-7 cts per lb
Clock movements, not cased	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Clocks	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Cloth, and all textile or knitted or felted articles or fabrics of cotton, wool or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed or bleached, and on all cloth painted, enamelled, shirred, tarred, varnished or oiled	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Clothing, articles of, manufactured by weaving, knitting, or felting	5 per ct.	6 per ct
silk hats and bonnets	5 per ct.	6 per ct
hoop skirts	5 per ct.	6 per ct
constituent parts of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
articles for trimming and ornamenting	5 per ct.	6 per ct
wearing apparel made from India rubber, gutta percha, or from fur, or fur skins dressed with fur on	5 per ct.	6 per ct
made of fur, not exceeding $20 in value	2 per ct.	6 per ct
articles of, generally	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Coaches, same as "carriages"		
Cocoa, prepared, per pound	1½ cent.	1 4-7 cent
Coffee, roasted, ground, and all articles used as substitutes for, or adulterations of coffee and all compounds and mixtures prepared for sale, or intended for sale as coffee, or substitutes therefore, per pound	1 cent.	1 1-3 cent
Concent'd molasses, per lb	¼ of 1 ct.	1 4-7 cent
Confectionery, of all kinds, value not exceeding 20 cts per lb, including tax, per lb	2 cents.	2 2-3 cents
Do., exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 cts per lb	4 cents.	5 cents
Do., exceeding 40 cts per lb., and when sold otherwise than by the pound	10 per ct.	12 per ct
Copper, tubes	5 per ct.	3 6-10 per ct
nails	[illegible]	[illegible]
rivets	[illegible]	[illegible]
manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Cotton, unmanuf'd per lb	3 cents.	[illegible]
manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Daguerreotypes not exempted from tax	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Dividends, scrip or money	5 per ct.	[illegible]
Do. on excess over $[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. on exce's over $10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earthenware, brown	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Enamelled leather	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Essential oils	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Felt hats	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Fences	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fur skins, dressed with the fur on, wearing apparel made from	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Fur articles made of less than $20 in value	2 per ct.	6 per ct
Furniture, or other articles made of wood sold in the rough or [illegible], not otherwise provided for	[illegible]	[illegible]
previously assessed and a tax paid thereon, on increased value, only	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Garden engines	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Gas, illuminating, made of coal wholly or in part, or any other material, when the product shall not be above 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	10 cents.	12 cents
exceeding 500,000 and not exceeding [illegible] cubic feet, per 1,000 cubic feet	15 cents.	18 cents
exceeding 500,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	20 cents.	24 cents
exceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet, per 1,000 cubic feet	25 cents.	30 cents
Gasoline (see "Benzine") per gallon	10 cents.	20 cents
Gates	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Gelatine, all descriptions, in solid state, per lb	1 cent.	1 1-3 ct
Glass, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Gloves	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Glue and cement, made wholly or in part of glue, in liquid form, per gallon	40 cents.	48 cents
Glue, of all descriptions, in solid state, per lb	1 cent.	1 1-3 ct
Goat skins, tanned or dressed in the rough, curried or finished	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Gold, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Gun cotton	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Do., when valued at over 30 cents per lb	7 per ct.	10 per ct
Gutta percha, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Hats, felt	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Hemp, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Hog skins, tanned or dressed in the rough, curried or finished	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Hoop skirts	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Horn, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Hydraulic rams	5 per ct.	6 per ct
India rubber, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Iron, not otherwise provided for, advanced beyond muck bar, blooms, slabs or loops, and not advanced beyond bars and band, hoop and sheet-iron not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, and plate iron not less than ⅛ of an inch in thickness, per ton	$3	$[illegible]
Iron band, hoop and sheet thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, plate iron less than ⅛ of an inch in thickness, per ton	$5	$[illegible]
Iron, cut nails and spikes, not including tacks, brads, or finishing nails, not usually put up and sold in papers, whether in papers or otherwise per ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, spikes and nails, not including such as are usually put up in paper, manufactured from iron on which a tax of $2 per ton has been paid, per ton	[illegible]	$[illegible]
steam locomotive and marine engines, including the boilers	5 per ct.	[illegible]
railroad cars	5 per ct.	[illegible]
boilers of all kinds, water tanks, sugar tanks, oil stills, sewing machines, lathes, tools, planes, planing machines, shafting and gearing	[illegible]	[illegible]
manufactures of iron not otherwise specified	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Ivory, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Japan, made wholly or in part of gum copal or other gums or substances	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Japanned leather	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Jute, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Kid skins, tanned or dressed in the rough, curried or finished	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Lead, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Lead, sheet	5 per ct.	3 6-10 per ct
pipes	5 per ct.	3 6-10 per ct
shot	5 per ct.	[illegible]
Leather, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Leather, patent	[illegible]	[illegible]
enamelled	[illegible]	[illegible]
japanned	[illegible]	[illegible]
oil dressed	[illegible]	[illegible]
all kinds, tanned or partially tanned in the rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
curried or finished	5 per ct.	6 per ct
when tax has been paid on the rough, to be assessed only on increased value	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Locomotive engines	5 per ct.	[illegible]
Manufactures not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Marine engines	5 per ct.	[illegible]
Melado, per pound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mittens	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Moccasins	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Molasses, produced from sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, per gallon	5 cents.	5 cents
Molasses, syrup of, or sugar cane juice, when removed from the plantation, per lb	¼ of 1 ct.	1 3-7 cent
Molasses, concentrated, per lb	¼ of 1 ct.	1 3-7 cent
Mustard, dry, and imitations and substitutes, per lb	1 cent.	1 1-3 cent
Nails, copper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oils, essential	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Opium, prepared for smoking	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Patent leather	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Pepper, and substitutes for, not excepted from tax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pins, solid head or other	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Pottery ware, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Pumps	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Salt, per 100 lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Screws, wood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep skins, tanned or dressed in the rough, curried or finished	5 per ct.	6 per ct
shoe strings	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Shoes	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Shot	5 per ct.	[illegible]
Silk, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Silver, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Skins, goat, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog, tanned or dressed in the rough; curried or finished; having paid tax, shall only be assessed on increased value when curried or finished	[illegible]	[illegible]
japanned, to be assessed only on increased value, when they have paid tax in the rough	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Soap, valued at above 3 cents per lb, not perfumed, per lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt water, made of cocoanut oil, per lb	5 mills.	1 1-3 cent
perfumed, per lb	3 cents.	5 cents
Spices, ground, and substitutes for, per lb	1 cent.	no tax
Spirits of turpentine, per gallon	10 cents.	24 cents
Steel, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Steel, made directly from muck-bar, blooms, slabs, or loops, per ton	$3	$10
valued above 7 cents per lb, per ton	$3	[illegible]
valued above 11 cents per lb	$3	$[illegible]
Stone ware	3½ per ct.	6 per ct
Sugar refiners, gross sales of, including all the products of their refineries	3½ per ct.	3 per ct
Sugar, not above No. 12, D. S., produced from sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refiner, per lb	1 cent.	2 2-5 cents
above No. 12, and not above No. 15, per lb	1½ cents.	3 cents
above No. 15, per lb	2 cents.	4 cents
Sugar tanks	5 per ct.	3 per ct
Sugar candy made wholly or in part of sugar, value not exceeding 20 cents per lb, including tax, per lb	2 cents.	2 2-5 cents
exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 cents per lb, including tax, per lb	4 cents.	5 cents
exceeding 40 cents per lb, including tax, or sold by box, package or otherwise than by the pound	10 per ct.	12 per ct
Telegraph companies, on gross receipts	3 per ct.	5 per ct
Time pieces	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Tinware, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Tin, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Tobacco, fine cut shorts, per lb	30 cents.	15 cents
Tobacco, smoking, sweetened, stemmed or butted, per lb	40 cents.	35 cents
Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon	10 cents.	20 cents
Twine	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Varnish, made wholly or part of gum copal, or other gums or substances	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Wearing apparel made from India rubber, gutta percha, or from fur, or fur skins dressed with the fur on	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Wine, imitations of, not otherwise provided for, per gallon	50 cents.	50 cents
Wood, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Wool, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Worsted, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct
Zinc, manufactures of	5 per ct.	6 per ct

SPECIAL TAXES OR LICENSES.

Brewers	$100	$50
Brewers, making less than 500 brls per year	$50	$25
Builders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., where contracts over $25,000—for every $1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butchers, whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000	free	[illegible]
Dealers, wholesale, in liquors, whose annual sales do not exceed $50,000	$100	$50
Dealers, wholesale, for each additional $1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Distillers	[illegible]	$50
Distillers of grapes, peaches, and apples, distilling less than 150 brls per year	$50	$12.50
Do., distilling less than [illegible] brls per year	[illegible]	$12.50
Eating houses where liquors are sold, additional	$25	No tax
Gift enterprises	$150	$50
Grinders of coffee or spices	$100	No tax
Hotels, etc., selling liquors at retail, additional	$25	Untaxed
Insurance agents, whose annual receipts do not exceed $100	[illegible]	$10
Peddlers of spirits, liquors or wines	$50	Not specified
Peddlers of fish, travelling from place to place	$5	Not specified
Taverns at which liquors are sold, in addition to tax on taverns	$25	No tax

THE FREE LIST.

The following table shows the articles placed by the new law on the *free list*, with the rate of taxation on the same under the old law:

	Old Rates.
Alum, aluminum, aluminous cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina and cobalt	[illegible]
Aniline and aniline colors	6 per ct
Animal charcoal, or carbon	6 per ct
Anvils	6 per ct
Articles manufactured in institutions for the blind, and institutions for the deaf and dumb, which are sold to aid in their support, or the support of the pupils	Not exempt
Articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dressmakers for the wear of women and children	6 per ct
Arrangements of artificial flowers on which tax or impost has been paid	6 per ct
Barrels and casks other than those used for the reception of fluids; packing boxes made of wood; and boxes of wood or paper for friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers	[illegible]
Beeswax, crude or unrefined	6 per ct
Bi-chromate and prussiate of potash	6 per ct
Bleaching powders	6 per ct
Blooms, slabs, or loops, iron	[illegible]
Blue vitriol	6 per ct
Books, maps, charts, and all printed matter and bookbinding	5 per ct
Borax, and boracic acid	5 per ct
Boxes, packing, of wood, and boxes of wood or paper for friction matches, cigar lights, and wax tapers	6 per ct
Brass, not more advanced than rods or sheets	6 per ct
Brick, fire-brick, draining tiles, cement, drain and sewer pipes, earthen and stone water pipes, retorts and tiles made of clay	3 6-10 per ct
Bristles	3 6-10 per ct
Brooms made from corn, brush or palm-leaf	6 per ct
Building stone of all kinds, including marble, slate, freestone and soapstone, and rock and ground gypsum	6 6-10 per ct
Builders, whose building contracts do not exceed $2,500 in any one year	$25
Bunting and flags of the United States, and banners made of bunting of domestic manufacture	6 per ct
Burrstones, millstones and grindstones, rough or wrought	6 per ct
Cables made of vegetable fibre	6 per ct
Candle wicking	6 per ct
Chairs, timber for, partially wrought and unfinished	6 per ct
Charts	6 per ct
Chronometers	6 per ct
Cobalt	6 per ct
Coffins and burial cases	6 per ct
Copperas	6 per ct
Copper, lead and tin, in ingots, pigs or bars	3 6-10 per ct
Copper and yellow sheathing metal, not advanced more than rods or sheets	3 6-10 per ct
Cordage, made of vegetable fibre	6 per ct
Cradles, and grain or farm baskets made of splints	6 per ct
Crucibles of all kinds	6 per ct
Crutches and artificial limbs, eyes and teeth	6 per ct
Deer skins, smoked or not oil dressed	6 per ct
Feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows	6 per ct
Felloes, timber for, partially wrought and unfinished	6 per ct
Fertilizers of all kinds	6 per ct
Flasks and patterns used by founders	6 per ct
Flax and the manufactures thereof	6 per ct
Flavoring extracts solely for cooking purposes	6 per ct
Fork handles, timber for, partially wrought and unfinished	6 per ct
German silver, in bars or sheets	6 per ct
Gold leaf, per pack of twenty books of twenty-five leaves each	$1 6-10 cents
Gold foil, per ounce Troy	$4.40
Hand saws	6 per ct
Hemp and jute prepared for textile or felting purposes	6 per ct
Hubs, timber for, partially unwrought and unfinished	6 per ct
Hulls of ships and other vessels	6 per ct
Illuminating gas manufactured by educational institutions for their own use exclusively	Not exempt
India rubber springs used exclusively for railroad cars	6 per ct
Iron bridges, and castings for iron bridges	[illegible]
Iron drain and sewer pipes	$3.00 per ton
Jute prepared for textile or felting purposes	$2 per ton
Keys, actions, and strings for musical instruments	6 per ct
Lasts, timber for, partially wrought and unfinished	6 per ct
Litharge and orange mineral	5 per ct
Lubricating oil made from crude petroleum, coal, or shale, not exceeding thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer	15 cts. per gal
Machines driven by horse power, and used exclusively for cutting firewood, staves and shingle bolts, and hand saws	6 per ct
Magnesia, calcined magnesia and carbonate of magnesia	[illegible]
Malleable iron castings, unfinished	$7 per ton
Malt	6 per ct
Manganese	6 per ct
Maps	5 per ct
Masts, spars, ship and vessel blocks and tree-nail wedges and deck plugs	2 2-5 per ct
Cordage, ropes and cables made of vegetable fibre	6 per ct
Match wood, timber for, partially wrought and unfinished	6 per ct
Medicinal and mineral waters sold in bottles or from fountains, and bread	6 per ct
Mineral spring water in bottles—per quart	1 ct
Mounting, and machinery of telescopes for astronomical purposes	6 per ct
Mills and machinery for the manufacture of sugar, syrup and molasses from sorghum, imphee, beets and corn	6 per ct
Mineral of all kinds, and peat	5 cents per ton
Monuments of stone, of all kinds, not exceeding in value the sum of $[illegible]: Provided, That monuments exceeding that value, when erected by public or private contributions to commemorate the service of Union soldiers who have fallen in battle, shall be exempt from taxation	6 per ct
Mouldings for looking glasses and pictures	6 per ct
Morphine	6 per ct
Muriatic, nitric and acetic acids	6 per ct
Nickel and sodium	6 per ct
Nitrate of Lead	6 per ct
Oakum	6 per ct
Oil, vegetable and animal	6 cts per gal
Original Paintings, statues and groups of statuary and casts made thereof by the artist from the original designs	6 per ct
Orchil	6 per ct
Packing boxes made of wood	6 per ct
Paints, painters' and paper stainers' colors	[illegible]
Payments made to mechanics or laborers employed upon public works	[illegible]
Petroleum, crude	[illegible]
Premiums awarded to a taker of merit by any agricultural society, corporation or association of persons, for any purpose whatever	[illegible]
Printed matter	[illegible]
Printing paper of all descriptions and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes	[illegible]
Pulls, timber for, partially wrought and unfinished	[illegible]
Paraffine oil, not exceeding a specific gravity of thirty-six degrees Beaume's hydrometer	[illegible]
Photographs, or any other sun pictures, being copies of engravings or works of art, when the same are sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, or are used for the illustration of books	[illegible]
Phosphorus	[illegible]
Pickles, when sold by the gallon and not contained in glass packages	[illegible]
Pig iron, muck bar, blooms, slabs and loops	[illegible]
Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, straw and hay cutters, planters, seed drills, horserakes, handrakes, cotton gins, grain cradles and winnowing mills	[illegible]
Pot and pearl ashes	[illegible]
Productions of stereotypers, lithographers, engravers and electrotypers	[illegible]
Productions of boot and shoemakers, made to order as custom work only, and not for general sale, where the work, exclusive of materials, does not exceed annually $1,000	[illegible]
Productions of tailors, makers of gloves, mittens, moccasins, [illegible] caps, felt hats and other articles of dress, under same limitation	[illegible]
Putty	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]
Quinine, morphine, and other vegetable alkaloids, and phosphorus	[illegible]
Railroad iron	[illegible]
Railroad iron, re-rolled	[illegible]
Railroad chairs and fish plates, railroad, boat and ship spikes, car axles, iron axles, shoes for horses, mules and oxen; rivets, horseshoe nails, nuts, washers, and bolts, vices, iron chains, and anchors, when such articles are made of wrought iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon	[illegible]
Reapers, mowers, threshing machines and separators; corn-shellers, and wooden ware, cotton and hay presses	[illegible]
Repairs of articles of all kinds	[illegible]
Residuums, the product of mineral, vegetable or animal substances, drawn from stills after distillation	[illegible]
Reworking of gold or silver in bars, ingot or bar	[illegible]
Rosin and water cements, and lime	[illegible]
Roofing slate, slabs and tiles	[illegible]
Ropes made of vegetable fibre	[illegible]
Saleratus, sal soda, caustic soda, crude soda, alumino-silicate of soda, aluminate of soda, bi-carbonate of soda, and silicate of soda	[illegible]
Sails, tents, awnings, and bags made by sewing from fabrics or other articles upon which a duty or tax has been paid, and bags made of paper	[illegible]
Saltpetre	[illegible]
Salts of tin	[illegible]
Savings banks, on deposits	[illegible]
Silex used in the manufacture of glass	[illegible]
Shovel handles	[illegible]
Skirts, hoop	[illegible]
Slaughtered cattle, swine and sheep	[illegible]
Snaths	[illegible]
Soap, value at not above three cents per pound	[illegible]
Spelter	[illegible]
Spindles and castings of all descriptions made specially for locomotives, safes; looms, spinning machines, steam engines, hot air and hot water furnaces, and sewing machines, and not sold or used for any other purposes, and upon which tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part	[illegible]
Spokes, hubs, bows, and felloes, poles, shafts, arms, and wheels, not ironed or finished for carriages or wagons; wooden handles [illegible], and for other agricultural, household and mechanical tools and implements; and pail and tub ears and handles, and wooden tanks, and cisterns for crude mineral oil	[illegible]
Starch made of corn, per pound	[illegible]
Starch, made of potatoes	[illegible]
Starch, made of rice	[illegible]
Starch, made of wheat	[illegible]
Starch, made of other material	[illegible]
Steel, made from iron advanced beyond muck bar, blooms, slabs or loops, to ingots, bars, rails, and fitted for railroads, sheet, plate, coil or wire, hoop skirt wire covered or uncovered, car wheels, and springs, tire and axles, and steel used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives, and crude springs, facets and bands	[illegible]
Stoves, composed in part of cast iron and in part of sheet iron, of soap stone, fire brick or stone, with or without cast iron [illegible], the sheet and fire brick shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon	[illegible]
Sulphate of barytes	[illegible]
Sulphur, flowers of sulphur and sulphur flour	[illegible]
Tar and crude turpentine	[illegible]
Timber partially wrought and unfinished	[illegible]
Tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, shellfish and fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies, paints, oils and spices	[illegible]
Tubs	[illegible]
Umbrellas and parasols, and sticks and frames for the same	[illegible]
Vinegar	[illegible]
White and red lead	[illegible]
Whiting—Paris white	[illegible]
Window glass of all kinds	[illegible]
Wines made of grapes, currants, [illegible] other fruits, and their bark	[illegible]
Wire made from wire rods [illegible] number twenty wire gauge [illegible] which a tax has been paid [illegible]	[illegible]
Yarns or warp for weaving, braiding or manufacturing purposes exclusively	[illegible]
Yeast and baking powders	[illegible]
Yellow sheathing metal	[illegible]
Zinc, in ingots or sheets	[illegible]

The exemptions above enumerated are confined exclusively to such articles in the state and condition specified in the law, and do not extend to articles in any other [illegible].

All goods, wares, and merchandise [illegible] made or manufactured from materials which have been subject to and upon which [illegible] have been actually paid, or materials upon which no duties have been imposed by law, nor to the increased value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, and articles so made [illegible] does not exceed the amount of the [illegible] valorem, are exempt from tax.

All official instruments, documents and papers issued by the officers of the United States Government, or by the officers of any State, county, town, or other municipal corporation, are exempt from taxation.

No tax to be levied upon any sales by judicial or executive officers making auctions by virtue of a judgment or decree of any court, nor to public sales made by executors or administrators.

No stamp tax imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor upon any medicine compounded according to the [illegible] or other national pharmacopœia [illegible] full and proper formula is published in any of the dispensatories now or hitherto in common use among physicians or apothecaries, or in any pharmaceutical journal now issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, when not sold or offered for sale, or advertised under any other name, form or guise than that under which they may be severally denominated, and laid down in the pharmacopœias, dispensatories or journals; upon medicines sold to or for the use of any person, which may be mixed and compounded for said person according to the written recipe or prescription of any physician or surgeon.

The special tax not imposed upon [illegible] confectioners, butchers, keepers of eating houses, hotels, inns or taverns, or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors [illegible] their annual gross receipts shall not exceed the sum of $1,000, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding; the amount of such annual receipts to be ascertained or estimated in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, as well as the amount of all other annual sales or receipts where the tax is graduated by the amount of sales or receipts.

No tax under section one hundred and [illegible] (taxing railroad, steamboat and other carrying companies) to be assessed upon any person, firm, company or corporation whose gross receipts do not exceed $1,000 per annum.

Legacy or share of personal property passing to a minor child of the person who died possessed, exempt from taxation, unless such legacy or share exceeds the sum of $1,000, in which case the excess only above that sum is liable to such taxation.

Legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed exempt from tax.

No duty to be levied in respect of any succession vesting before or subsequent to the passage of this act, where the successor shall be [illegible] of the predecessor.

The special tax shall not be imposed upon apothecaries, confectioners, butchers, keepers of eating-houses, hotels, inns or taverns, or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, when their annual gross receipts shall not exceed the sum of $1,000, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE EXPLOSION AT NARROWSBURG.

The Streets All on Fire—Fearful Devastation Wherever the Fluid Spread—Houses Burned—A Lake of Fire—Another Victim—Death of C. C. Williams, the Father of the Children—Full Details of the Accident, &c.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

NARROWSBURG, N. Y., August 2[illegible], 1866.

At about two o'clock on Sunday morning a train of forty-five cars, loaded principally with coal oil and hides, stopped at the Narrowsburg station to wood and water. Most of the cars contained the oil in huge tanks, two in each car, holding, probably, fifty barrels of oil each, in open bulk, the rest being in barrels upon box cars. At the end of the train was what is called a "caboose," a rough carriage, for second-class passengers. After stopping here a while, the conductor, James Fredenburgh, distinctly heard the whistle of an "extra" freight train which was following, closely approaching. He hurriedly ordered the engineer to "start the train immediately," and was obeyed, but pulling out the valve too far for so heavy a train, to use a railroad phrase, the train "broke, or, in other words, the coupling which bound some of the cars parted, and a portion of the train stood still on the track. Discovering the accident, the engineer was signalled to back up, which he did, while the conductor, brakemen, and passengers in the caboose ran up to make the connection. Just as they were doing so the other train came upon them, but having "slowed" for the purpose of stopping at the depot, had very little momentum, and simply ran the engine under the calaboose, and nearly covered itself up with the debris.

THE EXPLOSION.

At this moment the conductor appeared with his lantern to hook on the coupling, when, instantaneously the explosion took place. Mr. Fredenburgh was thrown some twenty feet from the spot down an embankment, and is much injured by burns and bruises.

THE SPREAD OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

When the explosion took place the petroleum was thrown from the tanks in every direction, and with it the remorseless flame, until it spread on all sides. Directly opposite the spot where the first explosion occurred, on one side, stood three comfortable country cottages—two of them belong to Mr. A. S. Hendricks, the other to Mr. Joseph Bevins, the village blacksmith, in which he and his family resided. The most distant one was occupied by Mr. Hendricks, while the lower part of the other was occupied as a joiner's shop. In the upper part [illegible] Charles C. Williams, his [illegible] ren, the latter aged [illegible] [illegible] The oil and flame were thrown about in such quantities that before Mr. Williams had time to become thoroughly awakened the fiery brands were falling in his sleeping room. Then other explosions were heard in quick succession, and it was the impression of all that their houses had been struck and set on fire by lightning. Mr. Williams sprang from his bed, seized his two children, and shouting to his wife to follow him, ran down the inside stairs to the stoop or porch, with steps which led down by the side of the house. In his excitement he evidently never saw that the whole street through which he was plunging was one living mass of blazing oil half knee deep, and onward he went, dashing into the fire in almost a nude state, having on nothing but his night garment. In travelling through this sheet of flame one of his children dropped from his arms, and he went back and picked it up. His determination and strength sustaining him, he reached a spot where the fire had not yet spread, and fell. He was picked up by the neighbors, and with his children, was taken to a hotel near by, where, as has been previously stated, the children both died, and have since been buried.

MOTHER AND CHILD DOING WELL.

Mrs. Williams, who is represented as a very cool, quiet woman, took a more comprehensive view of the situation of affairs, and, instead of following her husband, threw herself over the balustrade into Mr. Hendricks' garden, and after running some twenty rods fell, where she was soon found, and having nothing on but her chemise, a blanket was procured and she was removed to the house where her husband had been taken, and in the course of a couple of hours was delivered of a healthy babe. Mrs. Williams is not dangerously injured except by the cutting of her feet by some broken glass and sharp stones, and the natural results of her accouchment.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Mr. Williams' feet and legs were horribly burned; so much so that the flesh peeled from the bone while the doctors were dressing them. He was better the first part of to-day, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery; but after lingering in the utmost torture until four o'clock this afternoon he died.

A SEA OF FIRE.

By this time the flames had communicated to the Erie Railroad Company's carpenter shop, hide house, and two hand car houses. Fifteen cars of the train were in a blaze, and sixteen tanks vomiting forth their destructive and devastating lava. The houses and adjacent trees were smouldering ruins. Situated at about fifty rods distant from the depot is a small but beautiful lake, into which the oil ran in small rivers, the flame following fiercely. As it struck the lake it glided off in sheets of pure flame, until the whole surface was covered, and a smooth, lurid light illuminated the entire village.

WATER OF NO USE.

It was soon ascertained that to throw water upon the flames was of no earthly avail—that the fierce roaring of the conflagration seemed to mock them in their futile efforts. A practical petroleum expert came upon the ground and set everybody to work with shovels, throwing dirt, sand, mud, or anything of that nature upon the fire, much at the risk of their lives, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the devouring element succumb to their efforts.

THE LOSS.

Besides the cars, oil, houses, shops and stores which were swept away, as it were in a moment, the trees, shrubbery and gardens full of green things were actually burned to a crisp by the burning oil. The ties of the track were entirely consumed, and the iron rails were bent and twisted in every conceivable shape by the extraordinary heat. Men were immediately put on the work, and yesterday the road was again in running order.

THE TURF.

Trot Between Fearnaught and Dan Mace for $6,000, on the Mystic Park Trotting Track, Boston—Fearnaught the Winner.

BOSTON, August 28, 1866.

Between six and seven o'clock this afternoon thousands of the sons and daughters of the "hub" congregated on the Mystic Park Trotting Track, to witness a trotting match for $6,000, mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle, between the chestnut stallion, Fearnaught, and the chestnut gelding, Dan Mace. The stallion won the match in three straight heats, but not in as good time as was anticipated, betting on time being as low as 2:25, and large sums were staked that Dan Mace would beat 2:27. The betting on the result was very spirited after the crowd assembled, which was at a late hour in the afternoon, Fearnaught opening as favorite at a hundred to sixty; but after Dan Mace came on the track and began scoring, the betting changed in favor of the latter, and up to the time of starting, slight odds were offered on his winning the race.

The winner of the trot is a noble looking stallion of a pretty chestnut color, fifteen hands two inches high, and he is one of the longest striders at present on the turf. He was sired by Young Morrill out of a well bred mare. Every turfman knows Dan Mace like a book, and it is useless to describe him. His points are in a distance very like the stallion; but on closer inspection he will not bear comparison with him. The weather was pleasant and very suitable for fast time, and probably it would have been made had not Dan Mace cut his quarter badly in the first half mile of the first heat. Still we are quite certain that the result would have been the same had not the accident occurred. This match was made some three months ago, and additions have been made from time to time to the original $6,000, and yesterday I was assured that over $15,000 were pending on the result.

First Heat—Fearnaught won the pole. The horses came up under good headway and had a capital start, and went head and head into the first turn; but the stallion then broke and Dan Mace went with the lead and passed the quarter pole in thirty-seven seconds, a length and a half in front. The stallion pressed his suit down the back stretch, and overtaking Dan Mace about midway, [illegible] The stallion passed the half-mile pole in 1:14½, Dan Mace [illegible] in front, and opening the gap at every stride came up and passed the judges' stand a winner by six lengths. Time, 2:2[illegible].

Second Heat—Dan Mace [illegible] by [illegible] but was turned out of it, and coming up the "home stretch with a rush got the best of the send off, and went around to the quarter pole one length in the lead, [illegible]. Soon after passing the [illegible] the pair Fearnaught broke [illegible] lost a little [illegible] Dan Mace had reached the half-mile pole by [illegible] and the stallion [illegible] his position, leading. [illegible] Dan Mace continued to lead around the [illegible], but as he swung into the home stretch the stallion pulled out the [illegible] and [illegible] the judges' stand above two lengths. Time, 2:29.

Third Heat—The betting had entirely ceased, [illegible] hundred to ten on Fearnaught finding no [illegible] The stallion had a little the lead in the [illegible] Dan Mace, being under the hand, was [illegible] and [illegible] so much, that on the turn, [illegible] the swing square, he soon overtook the stallion, and [illegible] the quarter pole a length and a half. Time, [illegible] seconds. Fearnaught trotted rapidly down [illegible] backstretch, without any daylight between them, [illegible] at the half-mile was lapped on Mace. [illegible] 1:14½. Mace again got clear of the stallion [illegible] the lower turn, and almost half way around was [illegible] the home stretch before the long stride of [illegible] gallant son of Morrill was brought [illegible] the [illegible] at the three-quarter pole, and they [illegible] as they entered the homestretch. A most [illegible] struggle ensued. The horses being head [illegible] head [illegible] the score, when Dan Mace broke up and the stallion won the race by two [illegible] in 2:30.

John Murphy rode the stallion, and Dan Mace [illegible].

The following is a summary:

MYSTIC PARK TROTTING TRACK, BOSTON, August [illegible].—Match for $6,000, mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle.

John Murphy entered c. s. Fearnaught	1	1	1
[illegible] Mace entered c. g. Dan Mace	[illegible]	2	2

Time, 2:29¾—2:29—2:30.

THE RING.

Prize Fight between William Kelly and Timothy M'Auliffe—Kelly the Winner in Fifty-five Rounds.

[From the New York Tribune, August 30.]

This fight has been long talked of by the down-town roughs, and both parties succeeded in bringing their principals together yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, in the vicinity of Jamaica, Long Island. As usual some time was lost in getting everything in readiness. James Elliot was appointed Referee, [illegible] Colburn Umpire for Kelly, and Patrick [illegible] Kelley Umpire for McAuliffe. At nine and a quarter time was called. Kelly and McAuliffe advanced to the middle of the ring together with their seconds, Owen Geoghegan and William Dwyre attending to McAuliffe, and James Tyson and Micky [illegible] Colburn looking out for Kelly. After shaking hands the seconds fell back to their corners, and the contestants placed themselves in pugilistic attitude, each trying about to see which could have the [illegible] honor of drawing the first blood. For the first three rounds it seemed as though McAuliffe had it all his own way, but at the beginning of the fourth things began to look the reverse, for Kelly went in with great determination, striking his adversary terrible blows about the face and side of the head, completely closing his right eye. From this until the end of the fight it was one of the most disgusting sights our reporter ever witnessed. When the fight was over no one could have known the men. Kelly's left [illegible] resembled a pin-cushion, being closed [illegible], with a gash on the lid from which blood flowed freely. His nose was four times its natural size, and his mouth and lips were cut and battered to a jelly. As for McAuliffe it would be useless to attempt a description. Both his eyes were closed, and his appearance was a great deal worse than that of Kelly's. At the end of the [illegible] fifth round some dispute arose between Geoghegan and Elliot, the cause seeming to be that the umpire gave the fight to Kelly, alleging that McAuliffe was not fighting up to the rule of the P. R. Geoghegan rushed at Elliot and dealt him a powerful blow on the face, at which a large number of Geoghegan's party jumped upon Elliott, and a general fight was in prospect, but was finally quelled.

Each of the principals in this fight is about five feet seven or eight inches in height, and weighs between 130 and 140 pounds. Both were born in Ireland. McAuliffe is a butcher by trade, while Kelly's occupation is that of a brass molder.

ARREST OF SOME OF THE PARTIES.

The sporting fraternity of this vicinity have been much excited in anticipation of a prize fight which was announced to take place between two third-rate bruisers named Kelly and McAuliffe. The battle was to have been fought two weeks ago at "The Slater," opposite Yonkers, but the Thirty-second Precinct Police were informed of the fight and put a stop to the sport by arresting between twenty and thirty of the ruffians on their arrival at Yonkers. It was subsequently announced that the interesting entertainment would take place yesterday morning, somewhere on Long Island. This [illegible] also reached the ears of the active police, and the result was that officers Field and Fitzpatrick, of the First Precinct, on Monday night, arrested John Turner, [illegible] Smith and James Hassam, whom they [illegible] in a coach at the Hamilton avenue ferry, foot of Whitehall street, on suspicion that they were to take part in the proposed encounter in the bloody prize ring. On searching the coach, the officers found a bottle of water, a sponge, and a sledge hammer—necessary adjuncts to a prize fight. Captain [illegible], of the Fourth Precinct, subsequently arrested William Sparks, William Ford, Christopher Kilbourne, alias "Kit" Burns, William Aarons, alias "Dooney" Harris, on suspicion that they were on their way to [illegible] the "mill." In their possession [illegible] found a rope and stakes such as are usually used to form a prize ring. All of the [illegible] named prisoners were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, and the magistrate held them in the sum of $1,000 each, to keep the peace for one year. "Kit" Burns [illegible] who were fortunate enough [illegible] hand. The others were [illegible] cheerful cells within the [illegible] upon the uncertainty of the world.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Erastus Corning is [illegible]

Mrs. Jenkins complained [illegible] turkey she had eaten did not [illegible] bly," said Jenkins, "it was [illegible]

Ada Clare, once known as [illegible] sailed from New York [illegible] Saturday.

Daniel W. Hatley, of Bridg[illegible] insured his life for $3,000 on [illegible] the next day died of cholera.

J. B., the old pub. fune[illegible] last year.

A very bold imposition on [illegible] a novel entitled "What Is this [illegible] propriated to itself the [illegible] Miss M. E. Braddon, has just [illegible] letter from the latter denying [illegible] ship. The "mystery" appears [illegible] anybody could have been [illegible] ed fraud, and still more how [illegible] lisher in this country could [illegible] to it. Ten thousand copies [illegible] ported to have been sold, and [illegible] fact that Miss Braddon can [illegible] action, since it testifies to her [illegible] ity. It may gratify her to know [illegible] can public will entertain a very [illegible] such inexcusable pirating.

Rev. D. Bent, of the Cong[illegible] Winona, Minn., has accepted [illegible] the staff of General Fisk, as [illegible] cation in the Department of [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, [illegible]

There is less activity in the [illegible] to-day, and at some of the [illegible] ness was reported rather dull. [illegible] market was sensibly easier than [illegible] day this week, but it is still [illegible] and an active inquiry for currency [illegible] as stringent as ever. The depo[illegible] running light, and comparatively [illegible] money drawn out by the country [illegible] the grain, has yet made its [illegible] hands of the merchants. There [illegible] the bank rate of discount, but the [illegible] are entirely restricted to those [illegible] them. Outside paper sells on [illegible] per cent per annum.

The Exchange market was [illegible] In the forenoon a few sales of [illegible] at 1-10@⅛ discount, but in the [illegible] were no sellers below 1-10 discount [illegible] rates were generally ¼ discount [illegible] selling.

On the Produce Exchange [illegible] Wheat was fairly active at a de[illegible] No. 1, but No. 2 Spring was [illegible] 1@1½c lower. Oats were moder[illegible] a shade easier. Rye was quiet [illegible] Barley was quiet but firm. Provisions were [illegible] key was quiet but firm. Lake F[illegible] ½@1c. Seeds were in good [illegible] "street," business was generally [illegible] ing in the wain to the Inclemency [illegible] the afternoon.

There was no marked change [illegible] to-day. The market opened at 147[illegible] 147⅝, and closed at 147⅝. The follo[illegible] were received to-day by Boyd [illegible] brokers:

[illegible]

Here the market opened at [illegible] 147¼, and closed at 147. Silver [illegible] 135@137.

Governments were lower in New [illegible] The long sixes of '81 sold at 112[illegible] ¼. Five-Twenties of '62 were [illegible] issue declined 1½, and the '65 [illegible] easier. Ten-Forties were steady. [illegible] were ¼ lower throughout the list. [illegible] the '62 Five-Twenties is owing [illegible] fact that the rumor, to the effect [illegible] be called upon the London Stock [illegible] been pronounced unreliable. [illegible] papers state that none of the [illegible] there have been advised of such [illegible] Here the market was quiet, and [illegible] to the same extent as in New York.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]

The Second National Bank quotes [illegible] Securities as follows:

[illegible]

Local Stocks are firm but inactive [illegible] Chamber of Commerce is [illegible] are buyers of Merchants' Express [illegible] lers at 3. There are no City Securities [illegible] ket. The following transactions [illegible] Boston, on Tuesday last—the accrued [illegible] verting to the seller: $3,000 Chicago [illegible] L.) 95¼; $3,000 Chicago River Im[illegible]

In order to extend the use of the [illegible] business transactions, the Western [illegible] graph Company will, after the 1st of [illegible] make the following rebates to those [illegible] whose bills during any single month [illegible] to any of the following sums: [illegible]

—The advices from London last [illegible] Cable, state that the Bank of England [illegible] the rate of discount from seven to [illegible] This may be clearly taken as an [illegible] financial confidence, and a gradual [illegible] in monetary matters. This reduction [illegible] rate is doubtless predicated on the [illegible] ment of the Italia course [illegible] great anxiety was felt in financial circles [illegible] to their maturity. This action of the [illegible] not fail to stimulate business, [illegible] languishing in all departments, [illegible] crease in Five-Twenties and other American [illegible] rities may be speedily looked for.

—The London *Star* of the [illegible] most humiliating to the nation that [illegible] stairs should be upon such a basis [illegible] drawal of $[illegible] of treasure from [illegible] England for Brazil in the ordinary [illegible] should cause Consols to recede [illegible] the case this evening, and there is [illegible] whole transactions of the Exchange.

—The New York *Evening Post* of [illegible] says: "The state of the money market [illegible] freely discussed to-day, and the [illegible] opinions prevail as to the probabilities [illegible] ture. On the one side it is argued [illegible] bursements of the Treasury on account of [illegible] temporary loans have produced [illegible] taxing effects which they are capable [illegible] no more inflation of the speculative [illegible] to be anticipated from this cause, [illegible] drain to the West and South will [illegible] must tend to stringency. On the other [illegible] urged by a considerable party that [illegible] capital in quest of employment, and [illegible] dance of currency in circulation, will [illegible] cessary effect of maintaining, if not [illegible] the existing ease."

—The *Shipping List* says: "The [illegible] remains easy, and the disbursements [illegible] from the Sub-Treasury augment the [illegible] loanable capital. The Second is [illegible] being a remarkable absence of [illegible] sidering the low rates of interest. [illegible] rates are 4@5 per cent, though [illegible] business is at 4 cent. Discounts [illegible] 5½@6 per cent for high grade business [illegible] cording to date. Other fair names [illegible] able at 7 per cent. We quote:

[illegible]

—The modesty of Philadelphia is [illegible] *The North American* of Wednesday [illegible] to the large shipments of Governments [illegible] West to the East, caused by the [illegible] these securities, says "that the [illegible] tional securities sent in this [illegible] will be amassed at Philadelphia, [illegible] Boston, Baltimore and a few other [illegible] centres, giving them unusual [illegible] Philadelphia—the great money [illegible] United States, is good.

—Some of the Boston banks have [illegible] available funds drawn down rather [illegible] excess of others tends to maintain [illegible] easy condition. Call loans rule at [illegible] the best collaterals with higher rates [illegible] necessities of borrowers cannot be [illegible] where convenience alone is considered [illegible] will take money for a short time [illegible] can find it available, without much [illegible] Prime paper goes at 9 per cent, and [illegible] some choice names would be taken at [illegible] Other grades take the usual upward [illegible] ing to quality.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* [illegible] nesday says: "We do not think that [illegible] large a private balance now due to [illegible] our merchants as is usual at this [illegible] tances having been made more freely [illegible] quite possible that if produce and [illegible] both go forward freely, some gold [illegible] ed to New York. But we do not [illegible] large shipments of coin, since a [illegible] London for that purpose would start [illegible] panic in "the world's metropolis," and [illegible] arrangements by which it can be [illegible]

—The latest failures in London [illegible] those of George Little & Co., [illegible] merchants—liabilities not stated—and [illegible] wood & Son, spinners and manufacturers, [illegible] ties, £70,000.

—The London *Star* of the last [illegible] to the visit of the Empress Carlota [illegible] to Europe, says: "Napoleon has [illegible] self in a very unenviable position [illegible] bondholders, both in France and [illegible] foolishly trusted on his ability to [illegible] Mexico. He has been the [illegible] ing new loans from his dupes [illegible] wasted upon the [illegible] scarcely anything devoted to the [illegible] ment of the country. [illegible] stood between the [illegible] and the settlement of their claims [illegible] and the probabilities of payment [illegible] indebtedness of the [illegible] for all parties is to [illegible] ruin. The Empire is [illegible] that fact is recognized [illegible] withdrawn, the bonds [illegible] the people, not improved [illegible]

Paints, [illegible] ers' colors
Payments made to [illegible] borers employed upon [illegible] works
Petroleum, crude
Premiums [illegible] made by any agricultural society, corporation or association of persons, for any purpose whatever
Printed matter
Printing paper of all descriptions, and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes
Pails, timber for, partially wrought and unfinished
Paraffine oil, not exceeding a specific gravity of thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer
Photographs, or any other sun pictures, being copies of engravings or works of art, when the same are sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, or are used for the illustration of books
Phosphorus
Pickles, when sold by the gallon and not contained in glass packages
Pig iron, muck bar, blooms, slabs and loops
Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, straw and hay cutters, planters, seed drills, horserakes, harvesters, cotton gins, grain cradles and winnowing mills
Pot and pearl ashes
Productions of stereotypers, lithographers, engravers and electrotypers
Productions of boot and shoemakers, made to order as custom work only, and not for general sale, where the work, exclusive of material, does not exceed annually $1,000
Productions of tailors, makers of gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps, felt hats, and other articles of dress, under same limitation
Putty
Quinine, morphine, and other vegetable alkaloids, and phosphorus
Railroad iron
Railroad iron re-rolled
Railroad chairs and fish plates, railroad spikes and ship spikes, nails, iron axles, shoes for horses, mules and oxen; rivets, horseshoe nails, nuts, washers, and bolts; vices, iron chains, and anchors; when such articles are made of wrought iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon
Reapers, mowers, threshing machines and separators; corn-shellers, and wooden ware, cotton and hay presses
Repairs of articles of all kinds
Residuums, the product of mineral, vegetable or animal substances drawn from stills after distillation
Reworking of gold or silver in lumps, ingots or bar
Roman and water cements, and lime
Roofing slate, slabs and tiles
Ropes made of vegetable fibre
Saleratus, sal soda, caustic soda, crude soda, alumino-silicate of soda, aluminate of soda, bi-carbonate of soda, and silicate of soda
Sails, tents, awnings, and bags made by sewing from fabrics or other articles upon which a duty or tax has been paid, and bags made of paper
Saltpetre
Salts of tin
Savings banks, on deposits
Silex used in the manufacture of glass
Shovel handles
Skirts, hoop
Slaughtered cattle, swine and sheep
Snuffs
Soap, value at not above three cents per pound
Spelter
Spindles and castings of all descriptions made specially for locks, safes, looms, spinning machines, steam engines, hot air and hot water furnaces, and sewing machines, and not sold or used for any other purposes, and upon which tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part
Spokes, hubs, bows, and felloes, poles, shafts, arms, and wheels not ironed or finished for carriages or wagons; wooden handles, [illegible]
Starch made of corn, per pound
Starch, made of potatoes
Starch, made of rice
Starch, made of wheat
Starch, made of other material
Steel, made from iron advanced beyond muck-bar, blooms, slabs or loops in ingots, bars, rails, made and fitted for railroads, sheets, plates, coil or wire, hoop, skirt wire, cut and uncovered, car wheels, thimble skeins and pipe boxes, and springs, tire and axles made of steel used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives, and clock springs, faces and hands
Stoves, composed in part of cast iron and in part of sheet iron, or of soap stone, fire brick or fire stone, with or without cast iron cast and sheet iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon
Sulphate of barytes
Sulphur, flowers of sulphur and sulphur flour
Tar and crude turpentine
Timber partially wrought and unfinished
Tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, shellfish and fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies, paints, oils and spices
Tiles
Umbrellas and parasols, and sticks and frames for the same
Verdigris
Vinegar
White and red lead
Whiting—Paris white
Window glass of all kinds
Wire made of copper, currants, and other trails, and the barb
Wire made from wire [illegible] which a tax has been paid, and paid as wire, and no manufactured wire shall pay a greater tax than that imposed on unmanufactured [illegible]
Yarn and warp for weaving, braiding or manufacturing purposes exclusively
Yeast and baking powders
Yellow sheathing metal
Zinc, in ingots or sheets
Zinc, oxide of

The exemptions above enumerated, in all cases, shall not be held to apply to articles in any state and condition specified in the preceding clause, and do not extend to articles in any other form or manufactures of said articles.

All goods, wares, and merchandise, and articles made or manufactured from materials which have been subject to and upon which internal duties have been actually paid, or materials imported upon which duties have been paid, or upon which no duties have been imposed by law, where the increased value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, and articles so made or manufactured shall not exceed the amount of five per centum ad valorem, are exempt from taxation.

All official instruments, documents and papers issued by the officers of the United States Government, or by the officers of any State, county, town, or other municipal corporation, are exempt from taxation.

No tax to be levied upon any sales by or for any judicial or executive officer making such sales by virtue of a judgment or decree of any court, nor upon public sales made by guardians, executors or administrators.

No stamp tax imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor upon any medicine compounded according to the United States or other national pharmacopoeia, or of which the full and proper formula is published in any of the dispensatories now or hitherto in common use among physicians and apothecaries, or in any pharmaceutical journal now issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, when not sold or offered for sale, or advertised under any other name, form or guise than that under which they may be severally denominated and laid down in said pharmacopoeias, dispensatories or journals; nor upon medicines sold to or for the use of any person, which may be mixed and compounded for said person according to the written receipt or prescription of any physician or surgeon.

The special tax not imposed upon apothecaries, confectioners, butchers, keepers of eating houses, hotels, inns or taverns, or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, when their annual gross receipts shall not exceed the sum of $1,000, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding; the amount of such annual receipts to be ascertained or estimated in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, as well as the amount of all other annual sales or receipts where the tax is graduated by the amount of sales or receipts.

No tax under section one hundred and three (taxing railroad, steamboat and other carrying companies) to be assessed upon any person, firm, company or corporation whose gross receipts do not exceed $1,000 per annum.

Legacy or share of personal property passing to a minor child of the person who died possessed, exempt from taxation, unless such legacy or share exceeds the sum of $1,000, in which case the excess only above that sum is liable to such taxation.

Legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed, exempt from tax.

No duty to be levied in respect of any succession vesting before or subsequent to the passage of this act, where the successor shall be the wife of the predecessor.

The special tax shall not be imposed upon apothecaries, confectioners, butchers, keepers of eating-houses, hotels, inns or taverns, or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, when their annual gross receipts shall not exceed the sum of $1,000, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SPECIAL TAXES OR LICENSES.

[illegible]

THE FREE LIST.

The following table shows the articles placed by the new law on the free list, with the rate of taxation on the same under the old law:

[illegible]

THE EXPLOSION AT NARROWSBURG.

The Streets All on Fire—Fearful Devastation Wherever the Fluid Spread—Houses Burned—A Lake of Fire—Another Victim—Death of C. C. Williams, the Father of the Children—Full Details of the Accident, &c.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

NARROWSBURG, N. Y., August 28, 1866.

At about two o'clock on Sunday morning a train of forty-five cars, loaded principally with coal oil and hides, stopped at the Narrowsburg station to wood and water. Many of the cars contained the oil in huge tanks, two in each car, holding, probably, fifty barrels of oil each, in open bulk, the rest being in barrels upon box cars. At the end of the train was what is called a "caboose," or rough carriage, for second-class passengers. After stopping here a while, the conductor, James Fredenburgh, distinctly heard the whistle of an "extra" freight train which was following, closely approaching. He hurriedly ordered the engineer to "start the train immediately," and was obeyed, but pulling out the valve too far for so heavy a train, to use a railroad phrase, the train "broke, or, in other words, the coupling which bound some of the cars parted, and a portion of the train stood still on the track. Discovering the accident, the engineer was signalled to back up, which he did, while the conductor, brakemen, and passengers in the calaboose ran up to make the connection. Just as they were doing so the other train came upon them, but having "slowed" for the purpose of stopping at the depot, had very little momentum, and simply ran the engine under the calaboose, and nearly covered itself up with the debris.

THE EXPLOSION.

At this moment the conductor approached with his lantern to hook on the coupling, when, instantaneously the explosion took place. Mr. Fredenburgh was thrown some twenty feet from the spot down an embankment, and is much injured by burns and bruises.

THE SPREAD OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

When the explosion took place the petroleum was thrown from the tanks in every direction, and with it the remorseless flame, until it spread on all sides. Directly opposite the spot where the first explosion occurred, on one side, stood three comfortable country cottages—two of them belong to Mr. A. S. Hendricks, the other to Mr. Joseph Bevins, the village blacksmith, in which he and his family resided. The most distant one was occupied by Mr. Hendricks, while the lower part of the other was occupied as a joiner's shop. In the upper part [illegible] Charles C. Williams, [illegible] two children, the latter aged [illegible] one year. The oil and flame [illegible] about in such quantities that before Mr. Williams had time to become thoroughly awakened the fiery brands were falling in his sleeping room. Then other explosions were heard in quick succession, and it was the impression of all that their houses had been struck and set on fire by lightning. Mr. Williams sprang from his bed, seized his two children, and shouting to his wife to follow him, ran down the inside stairs to the stoop or porch, with steps which led down by the side of the house. In his excitement he evidently never saw that the whole street through which he was plunging, was one living mass of blazing oil half knee deep, and onward he went, dashing into the fire in almost a nude state, having on nothing but his night garment. In travelling through this sheet of flame one of his children dropped from his arms, and he went back and picked it up. His determination and strength sustaining him, he reached a spot where the fire had not yet spread, and fell. He was picked up by the neighbors, and with his children, was taken to a hotel near by, where, as has been previously stated, the children both died, and have since been buried.

MOTHER AND CHILD DOING WELL.

Mrs. Williams, who is represented as a very cool, quiet woman, took a more comprehensive view of the situation of affairs, and, instead of following her husband, threw herself over the balustrade into Mr. Hendricks' garden, and after running some twenty rods fell, where she was soon found, and having nothing on but her chemise, a blanket was procured and she was removed to the house where her husband had been taken, and in the course of a couple of hours was delivered of a healthy babe. Mrs. Williams is not dangerously injured except by the cutting of her feet by some broken glass and sharp stones, and the natural results of her accouchment.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Mr. Williams' feet and legs were horribly burned; so much so that the flesh peeled from the bone while the doctors were dressing them. He was better the first part of to-day, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery; but after lingering in the utmost torture until four o'clock this afternoon he died.

A SEA OF FIRE.

By this time the flames had communicated to the Erie Railroad Company's carpenter shop, hide house, and two hand car houses. Fifteen cars of the train were in a blaze, and sixteen tanks vomiting forth their destructive and devastating lava. The houses and adjacent trees were smouldering ruins. Situated at about fifty rods distant from the depot is a small but beautiful lake, into which the oil ran in small rivers, the flame following fiercely. As it struck the lake it glided off in sheets of pure flame, until the whole surface was covered, and a smooth, lurid light illuminated the entire village.

WATER OF NO USE.

It was soon ascertained that to throw water upon the flames was of no earthly avail—that the fierce roaring of the conflagration seemed to mock them in their futile efforts. A practical petroleum expert came upon the ground and set everybody to work with shovels, throwing dirt, sand, mud, or anything of that nature upon the fire, much at the risk of their lives, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the devouring element succumb to their efforts.

THE LOSS.

Besides the cars, oil, houses, shops and stores which were swept away, as it were in a moment, the trees, shrubbery and gardens full of green things were actually burned to a crisp by the burning oil. The ties of the track were entirely consumed, and the iron rails were bent and twisted in every conceivable shape by the extraordinary heat. Men were immediately put on the work, and yesterday the road was again in running order.

THE TURF.

Trot Between Fearnaught and Dan Mace for $6,000, on the Mystic Park Trotting Track, Boston—Fearnaught the Winner.

BOSTON, August 28, 1866.

Between six and seven o'clock this afternoon thousands of the sons and daughters of the "hub" congregated on the Mystic Park Trotting Track, to witness a trotting match for $6,000, mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle, between the chestnut stallion, Fearnaught, and the chestnut gelding, Dan Mace. The stallion won the match in three straight heats, but not in as good time as was anticipated, betting on time being as low as 2:25, and large sums were staked that Dan Mace would beat 2:27. The betting on the result was very spirited after the crowd assembled, which was at a late hour in the afternoon, Fearnaught opening as favorite at one hundred to sixty; but after Dan Mace came on the track and began scoring, the betting changed in favor of the latter, and up to the time of starting, slight odds were offered on his winning the race.

The winner of the trot is a noble looking stallion of a pretty chestnut color, fifteen hands two inches high, and he is one of the longest striders at present on the turf. He was sired by Young Morrill out of a well bred mare. Every turfman knows Dan Mace like a book, and it is useless to describe him. He looks at a distance very like the stallion; but on closer inspection he will not bear comparison with him. The weather was pleasant and very suitable for fast time, and probably it would have been made had not Dan Mace cut his quarter badly in the first half mile of the first heat. Still we are quite certain that the result would have been the same had not the accident occurred. This match was made some three months ago, and additions have been made from time to time to the original $6,000, and yesterday it was asserted that over $15,000 were pending on the result.

First Heat—Fearnaught won the pole. The horses came up under good headway and had a capital start, and went head and head into the first turn; but the stallion then broke and Dan Mace went on with the lead and passed the quarter pole in thirty-seven seconds, a length and a half in front. The stallion pressed his suit down the back stretch, and overtaking Dan about midway, forced him to a break, which caused the latter to cut his quarter very badly and fall back. The stallion passed the half-mile pole in 1:14½, two lengths in front, and opening the gap at every stride came up and passed the judges' stand a winner by six lengths. Time, 2:28½.

Second Heat—Dan Mace came up lame, but soon warmed out of it, and coming up the home stretch with a rush got the best of the send off, and went around to the quarter pole one length in thirty-seven and a quarter seconds. Soon after passing the post Fearnaught broke up and lost a trifle, and before Dan had reached the half-mile pole they were nose and tail, the gelding leading. Time, 1:14. Dan Mace continued to lead around the lower turn, but as he swung into the home stretch the stallion pulled out for him, and beat him to the stand above two lengths. Time, 2:29.

Third Heat—The betting had entirely ceased, one hundred to ten on Fearnaught finding no takers. The stallion had a little the lead on the turn, but Mace being under fine headway, and trotting square, he soon overtook the stallion, and the latter breaking up on the turn, the gelding led to the quarter pole a length and a half. Time, 36 seconds. Fearnaught trotted steadily down the backstretch, shutting up the daylight gradually, and at the half-mile was lapped on Mace. Time, 1:14¼. Mace again got clear of the stallion on the lower turn, and about half way around was fairly two lengths in front; but the long stride of the gallant son of Morrill was brought into requisition at the three-quarter pole, and they were lapped as they entered the homestretch. A most exciting struggle ensued. The horses being head and head until near the score, when Dan Mace broke up and the stallion won the race by two lengths in 2:30.

John Murphy rode the stallion, and Dan Mace his namesake.

The following is a summary:

MYSTIC PARK TROTTING TRACK, BOSTON, August 28.—Match for $6,000, mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle.

John Murphy entered c. s. Fearnaught	1	1	1
D. Mace entered c. g. Dan Mace	2	2	2

Time, 2:28½—2:29—2:30.

THE RING.

Prize Fight between William Kelly and Timothy M'Auliffe—Kelly the Winner in Fifty-five Rounds.

[From the New York Tribune, August 29.]

This fight has been long talked of by the down town roughs, and both parties succeeded in bringing their principals together yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, in the vicinity of Jamaica, Long Island. As usual some time was lost in getting everything in readiness. James Elliot was appointed Referee, [illegible] Colburn Umpire for Kelly, and Patrick [illegible]ley Umpire for McAuliffe. At nine and a quarter time was called. Kelly and McAuliffe advanced to the middle of the ring together with their seconds, Owen Geoghegan and William Dwyre attending to McAuliffe, and James Tyson and Micky Colburn looking out for Kelly. After shaking hands the seconds fell back to their corners, and the contestants placed themselves in pugilistic attitude, each watching about to see which could have the first honor of drawing the first blood. For the first three rounds it seemed as though McAuliffe had it all his own way, but at the beginning of the fourth things began to look the reverse, for Kelly went in with great determination, striking his adversary terrible blows about the face and side of the head, completely closing his right eye. From this till the end of the fight it was one of the most disgusting sights our reporter ever witnessed. When the fight was over no one could have known the men. Kelly's left eye resembled a pin-cushion, being closed tight, with a gash on the lid from which blood flowed freely. His nose was four times its natural size, and his mouth and lips were cut and battered to a jelly. As for McAuliffe it would be useless to attempt a description. Both his eyes were closed, and his appearance was a great deal worse than that of Kelly's. At the end of the fifty-fifth round some dispute arose between Geoghegan and Elliot, the cause seeming to be that the umpire gave the fight to Kelly, claiming that McAuliffe was not fighting up to the rule of the P. R. Geoghegan rushed at Elliot and dealt him a powerful blow on the face, at which a large number of Geoghegan's party jumped upon him, and a general fight was in prospect, but was finally quelled.

Each of the principals in this fight is about five feet seven or eight inches in height, and weighs between 130 and 140 pounds. Both were born in Ireland. McAuliffe is a butcher by trade, while Kelly's occupation is that of a moulder.

ARREST OF SOME OF THE PARTIES.

The sporting fraternity of this vicinity have been much excited in anticipation of a prize fight which was announced to take place between two third-rate bruisers named Kelly and McAuliffe. The battle was to have been fought two weeks ago at "The Elms," opposite Yonkers, but the Thirty-second Precinct Police were informed of the fact and put a stop to the sport by arresting between twenty and thirty of the ruffians on their arrival at Yonkers. It was subsequently announced that the interesting entertainment would take place yesterday morning, somewhere on Long Island. This news also reached the ears of the active police, and the result was that officers Fields and Fitzpatrick, of the First Precinct, on Monday night, arrested John Turner, John Smith and James Hassam, whom they found in a coach at the Hamilton avenue ferry, foot of Whitehall street, on suspicion that they were to take part in the proposed encounter in the bloody prize ring. On searching the coach, the officers found a bottle of water, a sponge, and a sledge hammer—necessary adjuncts to a prize fight. Captain [illegible] of the Fourth Precinct subsequently arrested William Sparks, William Ford, [illegible] Kilbourne, alias "Kit" Burns, [illegible] Aarons, alias "Dooney" Harris, [illegible] that they were on their way to [illegible] the "mill." In their possession [illegible] a rope and stakes such as are [illegible] used to form a prize ring. All of the [illegible] prisoners were arraigned before [illegible] Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday [illegible] and the magistrate held them in [illegible] $1,000 each, to keep the peace for one year. "Kit" Burns was the only one who was fortunate enough to have bail at hand. The others were locked up in the cheerful cells within the Tombs, to reflect upon the uncertainty of the pleasures of this world.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Erastus Corning is seriously ill.

Mrs. Jenkins complained in the evening that the turkey she had eaten did not set well. "Probably," said Jenkins, "it was not a hen turkey."

Ada Clare, once known as the Bohemian Queen, sailed from New York to San Francisco on Saturday.

Daniel W. Hanley, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, insured his life for $2,000 on Saturday week, and the next day died of cholera.

J. B., the old pub. func., had $12,[illegible] income last year.

A very bold imposition on the public, by which a novel entitled "What is this Mystery?" has appropriated to itself the name and reputation of Miss M. E. Braddon, has just been exposed by a letter from the latter denying the imputed authorship. The "mystery" appears to have been how anybody could have been deceived by the attempted fraud, and still more how any respectable publisher in this country could have become a party to it. Ten thousand copies of the book are reported to have been sold, and it is the only comfort that Miss Braddon can derive from the transaction, since it testifies to her exceeding popularity. It may gratify her to know, that the American public will entertain a very just reprobation of such inexcusable pirating.

Rev. D. Bent, of the Congregational Church, Winona, Minn., has accepted an appointment on the staff of General Fisk, as Superintendent of Education in the Department of Tennessee.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 31.

There is less activity in the demand for money to-day, and at some of the discount houses business was reported rather dull. On the whole the market was sensibly easier than it has been any day this week, but it is still uncomfortably close, and an active inquiry for currency would make it as stringent as ever. The deposit lines are still running light, and comparatively little of the money drawn out by the country banks to move the grain, has yet made its appearance in the hands of the merchants. There is no change in the bank rate of discount, but the accommodations are entirely restricted to those who are entitled to them. Outside paper sells on the street at 15@18 per cent per annum.

The Exchange market was much firmer to-day. In the forenoon a few sales of bankers, were made at 1-10@⅛ discount, but in the afternoon there were no sellers below 1-10 discount. The counter rates were generally ⅛ discount buying, and par selling.

On the Produce Exchange Flour was steady. Wheat was fairly active at a decline of 2c@3c on No. 1, but No. 2 Spring was 1c better. Corn was 1@1½c lower. Oats were moderately active and a shade easier. Rye was quiet and unchanged. Barley was firm. Provisions were lifeless. Whiskey was quiet but firm. Lake Freights advanced ½@1c. Seeds were in good request. On the "street," business was generally less active, owing in the main to the inclemency of the weather in the afternoon.

There was no marked change to notice in Gold to-day. The market opened at 147⅛, advanced to 147⅜, and closed at 147⅜. The following despatches were received to-day by Boyd Brothers, gold brokers:

10:30 a. m.	147⅛	12:30 p. m.	147⅜
10:40 a. m.	147⅜	1:15 p. m.	147⅜
11:00 a. m.	147⅜	2:00 p. m.	147⅜
11:15 a. m.	147⅜	2:00 p. m.	147⅜
11:45 a. m.	147⅜	3:15 p. m.	147⅜
11:50	147⅜	4:15 p. m.	147⅜

Here the market opened at 147, advanced to 147⅜, and closed at 147. Silver was nominal at 135@137.

Governments were lower in New York to-day. The long sixes of '81 sold at 112⅝—a decline of ⅛. Five-Twenties of '62 were 1 lower. The '64 issue declined 1⅛, and the '65 issue were ⅛ easier. Ten-Forties were steady. Seven-Thirties were ⅛ lower throughout the list. The decline in the '62 Five-Twenties is owing probably to the fact that the rumor, to the effect that they would be called upon the London Stock Exchange, has been pronounced unreliable. The New York papers state that none of the foreign bankers there have been advised of such a movement. Here the market was quiet, and prices were lower to the same extent as in New York. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, of 1881	112 @	112⅝ @
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	112⅝ @
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109⅛ @	110 @
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	109 @	109⅛ @
U. S. 5-20s, small	109⅛ @ 111¼	
U. S. 10-40s, large	102⅛ @	103 @
U. S. 10-40s, small	102⅛ @	
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	107 @	
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	106⅛ @	
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	106⅛ @	
U. S. 7-30s, small	105⅛ @ 106⅛	
June Compounds, 1864	114⅛ @	
July Compounds, 1864	114 @	
Aug. Compounds, 1864	113⅛ @	
Oct. Compounds, 1864	112⅛ @	
Dec. Compounds, 1864	111⅛ @	
May Compounds, 1865	109⅛ @	
Aug. Compounds, 1865	108 @	
Sept. Compounds, 1865	107⅛ @	
Oct. Compounds, 1865	107 @	

The Second National Bank quotes Government Securities as follows:

Coupon, 1881	112⅝	June Comp., 1864		114⅛
5-20 Coupon,		July "	"	114
large	109 @111⅛	August "	"	113⅛
5-20 Coupon,		Oct. "	"	112⅛
small	109⅛@111⅛	Dec. "	"	111⅛
10-40 Coupon, large, 102⅛		May "	1865	109⅛
10-40 Coupon, small, 102⅛		August "	"	108
7-30, large	106 @107	Sept. "	"	107⅛
7-30, small	105⅛@106⅛	O. 1.		107

Local Stocks are firm but inactive. Cook County Sevens are in demand at 97, with sellers at 98. Chamber of Commerce is wanted at 82½. There are buyers of Merchants' Express at 3¼, with sellers at 3. There are no City Securities on the market. The following transactions were made in Boston, on Tuesday last—the accrued interest reverting to the seller: $2,000 Chicago City 7's (W. L.) 90¼; $2,000 Chicago River Im., 90¼.

In order to extend the use of the Telegraph in business transactions, the Western Union Telegraph Company will, after the 1st of September, make the following rebates to any party or firm whose bills during any single month will amount to any of the following sums:

On payments of $50 and less than $200, 5 per cent rebate; on payments of $200 and less than $500, 10 per cent rebate; on payments of $500 and less than $1,000, 15 per cent rebate; on payments of $1,000 and less than $1,500, 20 per cent rebate; on payments of $1,500 and less than $3,000, 25 per cent rebate; on payments of $3,000 and upwards, 30 per cent rebate.

—The advices from London last evening via the Cable, state that the Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from seven to six per cent. This may be clearly taken as an index of renewed financial confidence, and a gradual improvement in monetary matters. This reduction in the Bank rate is doubtless predicated on the prompt payment of the India cotton bills, concerning which great anxiety was felt in financial circles previous to their maturity. This action of the Bank cannot fail to stimulate business, which has been languishing in all departments, and a further increase in Five-Twenties and other American securities may be speedily looked for.

—The London *Star* of the 8th instant says: "It is most humiliating to the nation that our monetary affairs should be upon such a basis that a withdrawal of £151,000 of treasure from the Bank of England for Brazil in the ordinary course of trade should cause Consols to recede ⅛ per cent, as was the case this evening, and throw a gloom over the whole transactions of the Exchange."

—The New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday says: "The state of the money market has been freely discussed to-day, and the most conflicting opinions prevail as to the probabilities of the future. On the one side it is argued that the disbursements of the Treasury on account of the temporary loan have produced almost all the relaxing effects which they are capable of, so that no more inflation of the speculative excitement is to be anticipated from this cause, while the heavy drain to the West and South will continue and must tend to stringency. On the other hand it is urged by a considerable party that the plethora of capital in quest of employment, and the abundance of currency in circulation, will have the necessary effect of maintaining, if not augmenting, the existing ease."

—The *Shipping List* says: The money market remains easy, and the disbursements now making from the Sub-Treasury augments to the supply of loanable capital. The demand is moderate, there being a remarkable absence of speculation considering the low rates of interest. On call, the rates are 4@5 per cent, though the bulk of the business is at 4 cent. Discounts range from 5 to 5½@6 per cent for high grade business paper, according to date. Other fair names are negotiable at 7 per cent. We quote:

	Per cent per annum.
Loans on call, Stock securities	4 @ 5
Loans on bond and mortgage	6 @ 7
Prime endorsed bills, 60 days	6 @ [illegible]
Prime endorsed bills, 3@4 months	6 @ [illegible]
First class single names	5 @ 6
Other good bills	6½ @ 7

—The modesty of Philadelphia is overwhelming. The *North American* of Wednesday, in alluding to the large shipments of Governments from the West to the East, caused by the great advance in these securities, says "that the bulk of the national securities not in the hands of small holders will be amassed at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and a few other great money centres, giving them unusual financial power." Philadelphia—the great money centre of the United States, is good.

—Some of the Boston banks have had their available funds drawn down rather low, but the excess of others tends to maintain the ordinary easy condition. Call loans rule at 6 per cent on the best collaterals with higher rates where the necessities of borrowers consent to it, or even where convenience alone is considered, as many will take money for a short time whenever they can find it available, without much regard to rates. Prime paper goes at 6 per cent, and in the street some choice notes would be taken at 5½ per cent. Other grades take the usual upward range, according to quality.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Wednesday says: "We do not think that there is as large a private balance now due to Europe from our merchants as is usual at this season, remittances having been made more freely; and it is quite possible that if produce and five-twenties both go forward freely, some gold may be returned to New York. But we do not believe in any large shipments of coin, since a movement in London for that purpose would start a first class panic in "the world's metropolis," and upset the arrangements by which it was to be effected."

—The latest failures announced in London are those of George Little & Co., West India merchants—liabilities not stated—and W. Hopwood & Son, spinners and manufacturers—liabilities, £70,000.

—The London *Star* of the 14th inst., in allusion to the visit of the Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, to Europe, says "Napoleon has placed himself in a very unenviable position towards the bondholders, both in France and England, who foolishly trusted on his ability to regenerate Mexico. He has been the chief cause of obtaining new loans from Europe, all of which has been wasted upon the military occupation, and scarcely anything devoted to the development of the country. He now [illegible] stood between the old bondholders and the settlement of their claims, and diminished the probabilities of payment, [illegible] for all parties [illegible] so, the sooner [illegible] the better. The country [illegible] [illegible] the people, not improved certainly, but the bondholders [illegible] by the superintendence of Messieurs [illegible] who have undertaken [illegible] Mexico than from any military process of [illegible] which yields less than all the [illegible] hitherto tried."

—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that no stamp is required on receipts for the delivery of property, nor on inland bills of lading, unless there should be something in such bill of lading foreign from its character, as usually defined, liable to tax.

The New York exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ending August 28, and since the beginning of the year, compare as follows:

[illegible]

The foreign imports at New York compare as follows:

[illegible]

The foreign imports for Boston for the week ending August 24, were $1,252,490; total since January 1, 1866, $41,462,098.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, August 31, 1866, received by Joseph M. Lyons & Co., Brokers:

[illegible]

Market—First Board weak. Second Board heavy.

The Insurance Interest.

—The injunction preventing the Charter Oak (Conn.) Fire Insurance Company from closing up the affairs of the Company, has been dissolved. The matter, however, is not settled yet, as there is to be another hearing in the Courts in September.

—Hartford is going to add to its large list of insurance companies a novelty in that line, viz.: the insurance of steam boilers. The capital is to be not less than $500,000, with privilege of increase to $1,000,000.

—The Directors of the Hartford Accident Insurance Company have elected Thomas J. Vail, Esq., President, and C. C. Kimball, Esq., Vice President.

—The New York Mutual Insurance Company will pay six per cent on their outstanding scrip on the first of September, and they announce the payment of interest on their scrip hereafter, for the second Tuesday in February.

—It is proposed to form a new company in New York city, for the purpose of providing against the risk of loss of life and property, as well as against personal injury, by the explosion of, or other accident to, steam boilers. The name of the proposed company is to be the "American Steam Boiler and Accident Insurance Company," and the books of subscription to the capital stock were opened on Tuesday last. The amount of capital is fixed at $500,000, in shares of $100 each.

The Hartford *Courant* of the 28th inst., gives the following quotations:

Fire Insurance stocks are not very active, although a few sales are reported. We notice sales of Ætna at 233½; Hartford, 203; Phoenix, 175; and Putnam at 75.

Life Insurance stocks are in demand, and the stock of the new companies, especially in that of the Connecticut General, are reported quite heavy. This stock has advanced $5 over last week, selling at $112½. The Connecticut also shows an advance of $7, sales having been made at $132. Buyers have great confidence in the future prosperity of both companies.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 30.

The following table show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	5,764	5,820
Wheat, bu	119,321	29,150
Corn, bu	250,925	271,976
Oats, bu	81,388	88,960
Rye, bu	6,290	16,700
Barley, bu	6,345	5,060
Grass Seed, lbs	120,118	141,138
Cured meats, lbs	15,800	8,000
Pork, brls	....	58
Lard, lbs	....	85,000
Tallow, lbs	14,160	2,441
Butter, lbs	51,318	47,330
Live Hogs, No	2,429	3,964
Cattle, No	2,075	3,430
Hides, lbs	35,535	62,345
High Wines, brls	50	120
Wool, lbs	59,300	32,358
Lumber, m	4,669	8,410
Shingles, m	2,341	935
Lath, m	615	100
Salt, brls	2,900	1,553

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	6,138	1,602
Wheat, bu	66,900	28,426
Corn, bu	222,670	218,835
Oats, bu	87,432	132,645
Barley, bu	400	....
Grass Seed, lbs	210,645	38,781
Cured Meats, lbs	32,150	55,944
Beef, brls	31	....
Pork, brls	3	1,309
Lard, lbs	1,099	....
Tallow, lbs	71,028	....
Butter, lbs	121,810	24,010
Live Hogs, No	373	988
Cattle, No	2,113	578
Hides, lbs	72,010	6,733
Highwines, brls	511	12
Wool, lbs	57,325	37,520
Lumber, m	2,081	1,769
Shingles, m	1,084	1,117
Lath, pcs	327	223
Salt, brls	1,337	716

The Provision market still continues lifeless—in fact dead enough to suggest burial—and quotations are nominally unchanged. Mess Pork is held at $32.50@32.75 for good city brands. In Bulk Meats there is nothing doing. Lard is dull, neglected and entirely nominal, at 20½c for winter and 19@20c for summer rendered. There is no movement whatever in Beef products.

Highwines were quiet but firm, with sales of small retail lots at $2.34 for free. Bonded sold to the extent of 100 brls on terms not made public.

There was a fair demand for old and new Spring Extra Flour, for present delivery, and the market ruled strong at yesterday's prices, but lots for future delivery are slow, and can only be placed at a concession, as buyers have no confidence in the continuance of present prices. About 2,600 brls changed hands at $11.75@13.50 for White Winter, and $9.50@10.37½ for Spring Extras. Nothing doing in the lower grades.

It is asserted by some parties in the trade that sales of Flour are being daily reported at prices above those at which the transactions transpire and in view of such reports, holders of standard brands are loth to give any information as to what they are doing. This is entirely wrong, and if such fraudulent reports can be traced to their source, we will not hesitate to give the individual making them a first class notice free of charge.

At the opening, the market for No. 1 Spring Wheat was quite strong, and for some parcels in favorite houses, an advance of 1c was paid, but subsequently, under the pressure of large receipts, the market receded 2@3c, and closed rather unsettled. There was an active shipping demand for No. 2 Spring, and the market advanced fully 1c per bushel. Rejected was quiet at yesterday's prevailing figures. Red Winter was quiet and 3c lower. We note sale of 105,000 bu at $2.20 for No. 1 Red; $1.98@1.90 for Extra Spring; $1.78@1.80 for No. 1; $1.58@1.62 for No. 1, and $1.40@1.42 for Rejected Spring. Old Rejected sold to the extent of a few car loads at 70@71c. The market closed at $1.77 @$1.78 for No. 1, and $1.60@1.61 for No. 2 Spring in store.

In view of the continued heavy receipts, the advance in freights, and the promising condition of the maturing crop, the Corn market broke down, and a decline of 1@1½c took place. The sales aggregate 400,000 bu, at 50@51½c for No. 1; 46½@48c for No. 2; 43c for Rejected; 53c for Yellow, and 57c for White in store; 52½c for high mixed; 51½@52c for No. 1 and 50c for No. 2 afloat, and 53c for No. 1 free on board. The market closed quiet and rather flat at 50½c for No. 1 in store.

There was a moderate share of activity in Oats, but prices were a trifle easier. About 86,000 bu changed hands at 29@29½c for No. 1 and 28½c for No. 2 in store.

Rye was quiet and without decided change. Sales were made at 60@62c for No. 1 in store. There was nothing doing in No. 2.

Barley was quiet but firm, with sales at 90c for No. 1 in store, and 80c for good sample lots on track.

There was more inquiry for Lake Freights, and the market advanced ½@1c, with engagements at 10½@11c for Corn, and 12c for Wheat to Buffalo; 17c for Wheat and 10½c for Corn to Port Colborne and 12c for Corn to Montreal, in gold.

Dry Goods were scarcely so active as on yesterday, but there was no material change to note in the general market.

Trade in the Grocery market to-day has developed no new feature. Country buyers are beginning to look after their fall stocks, and with the new stimulus to business prices continue well maintained.

The market for Metals and Tinners' stock is reported unusually lively, but there is no change to note in the prices of the raw material. Iron and Steel, as well as Nails, continue steady and firm.

Salt continues in good request and is steady at $2.50 for Fine, delivered.

Seeds are more active and prices are to-day a shade firmer. Timothy ranged in sales from $2.87½ for common to $3.25 for choice, screened. Flax Seed sold from $2.75@3.00.

Wool is in better demand, while the market continues steady and unchanged.

The following despatches were read to-day on 'Change:

BUFFALO, August 31.

Wheat nominal. Corn active at 66c. Oats asking 38c. Freights—13½c on corn to New York. Receipts—Wheat, 17,000 bu; Corn, 210,000 bu; Oats, 6,000 bu.

NEW YORK, August 31.

Flour quiet; Western Extras, $7.15@9.15; trade brands salable at $10.50@13.40. Wheat firm and quiet at $1.10@1.90. Corn firm at 80½c. Oats quiet at 45½@47c. Pork heavy at $32.87. Lard quiet at 20½c. Whisky quiet. Gold 147⅛.

LATER.

Sound Flour firm. Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Oats active and buoyant. Pork a shade firmer.

LATER.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were dull and nominally unchanged. There was nothing doing in Wheat for either "spot" or future delivery. A lot of 5,000 bu No. 1 Corn was placed at 50½c, sellers next week.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the Independent.]

There is considerable activity in the market, and prices are hardening generally. The demand appears equal to the supply, excepting for some woolens. Brown shirtings and sheetings have been largely sold. Prices of the heavier kinds have advanced a little. The demand is very active. Bleached goods are also active and very buoyant. Drills are wanted, both for export and home consumption, but of heavy weights. Lower weights are dull and lower. Denims are heavy, with an increasing stock. Stripes are active. Ticks steady. Denims are in good request. Prints are very active, and the stock is being rapidly reduced by large sales, greater than the receipts. Ginghams [illegible] of desirable styles are quick [illegible] sale. Delaines are in increasing demand, and prices steady. [illegible] continue to move freely and are underselling imported fabrics. Shawls [illegible] in steady prices. [illegible]

Trouble with the Canada Tariff.

[illegible]

Domestic Salt.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard gives the quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, for the week ending August 25th, 1866, as follows:

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market—August 30.

[illegible]

The First Bale of Augusta.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of the 26th instant, says: "The first bale of cotton was brought to our market on Friday, from the plantation of Mr. Thomas Norton, Burke County. The bale weighed four hundred and [illegible] pounds, and was bought by Messrs. W. Henry Warren & Co., [illegible] E. M. Bruce & Co., at fifty cents per pound. It is a fine article."

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

The receipts and shipments of Lumber during the past twenty-four hours were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of lumber, by the cargo were light to-day, and, with a good demand, the market was firm. Sales include: Cargo scow Stranger, from Brown's mill, Kalamazoo, 80 m dock load of clear at $50.00, half [illegible] strips, balance boards, at $23.50; cargo scow Goldsmith, from Kalamazoo, [illegible] m scantling and joists at $17.00, 131 m "A" sawed shingles, at $5.30.

In the yards there was a steady demand at the following quotations:

[illegible]

Three dollars a car load added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles in freight bill.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Friday Evening, August 31.

The following table shows the daily receipts of Live Stock for the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yard Company:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By St. Louis & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day's shipments were not reported in time for this issue.

The following were the sales to-day, as reported at the different scale houses:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—Sales were made at prices ranging from $1.50@5.75 for common Cows and Steers; fair Cows, and good Stock Steers; $4.50@5.00 for medium to fair Steers and good Oxen; and $5.50@7.00 for good to prime shipping Beeves, averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.

The market to-day exhibited some improvement, in point of activity, over that of yesterday, though trade was by no means brisk. There was an average attendance, and the market opened in the morning with considerable spirit, but this show of life was of short duration. Buyers soon commenced withdrawing, and by noon the yards were nearly deserted, and from this time until the close, but little was accomplished in the way of sales. Good stock and good shipping cattle were slow of sale. Buyers claim that prices are still too high to warrant them in operating, while drovers are clamoring for [illegible] they were unable to [illegible] made at prices fully up to the closing rates of yesterday.

There was a fair inquiry for Stock Steers, at $3.50@3.75 for medium to good grades.

The market closes quiet and steady.

The following were the entered sales:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The market was fairly active, all the offerings finding ready sale, at prices ranging from $9.70 for common grades, averaging 204 lbs, fed and watered, to $10.25 for choice smooth Hogs, averaging 220 lbs, fed and watered. All are sold, and the market closes firm.

The following were the sales:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The market to-day was dull and lower. Sales were made at a range of $3.00 for common Sheep averaging 80 lbs, to $4.00 for fair mutton Sheep averaging 90 lbs. [illegible] number left over unsold.

Sales include the following:

	No.	Av.	Price.
Gregory & H. to Yager	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & H. to Beltzer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall & B. to Boyer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall & B. to Hore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall & B. to Yager	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M. to Goode	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. John & B. to Cross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on a basis of in storage unless otherwise expressed.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 31, 1866.

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD [illegible]. Following is the joint tariff of the Eastern roads:

[illegible]

The Grand Trunk Railway is taking Flour to Boston via Sarnia at $1.80. [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Market steady at $4.65@4.70.

BEAN—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BUTTER—Received, 51,318 lbs; shipped, 121,810 lbs. [illegible]

[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

CHEESE—There is no change to note in the general character of the market. The demand continues light, and the market rules quiet at the prices given below:

[illegible]

COAL—There is a fair trade being done. The supply is not extravagant, and under the present high freights the market is comparatively firm, at our quotations:

[illegible]

COFFEE—The fall trade is opening briskly, and an active demand tends to stiffen prices. There is no change, however, to-day, and we quote:

[illegible]

EGGS—Are steady. The supply is liberal and prices are a shade lower. Sales were scarce to-day at 18c for round lots in brls, and 19@20c for fresh, in small packages.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The general market was quiet. There was a fair inquiry for Domestic Green Fruits, which sold readily at full prices, but common fruit and unripe descriptions were slow at slightly reduced rates. Pears were offering to-day at $1.50@3.00 per box, according to quality. Grapes were in liberal supply and slow of sale at 10@15c. The market for Dried Fruits is inactive. Apples are arriving more freely, and prices are lower. We quote:

GREEN FRUITS.

[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS.

[illegible]

NUTS.

[illegible]

FISH—[illegible] the supply of Mackerel and Cod is very light, both here and at the East, and the stock is in the hands of dealers who hold stiff at full rates. Whitefish are a little more freely offered, but the market is comparatively firm to-day, at $[illegible] We quote as follows:

[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, 50 brls; shipped, 511 brls. [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LEAD—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—[illegible]

NAILS—There is a disposition on the part of some dealers to advance rates, but the [illegible] steady and firm at the following prices:

[illegible]

OILS—The market steady all round. [illegible]

[illegible]

CARBON OIL—There is a little improvement in the demand, and with an increasing demand, the market is steady at full prices. We quote:

[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—[illegible]

POTATOES—Are very dull at [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received, [illegible] Sales: [illegible]

[illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 120,118 lbs; shipped, 210,645 lbs. Timothy seed—[illegible]

SUGARS—Trade is fairly active, and the market is steady at the following quotations:

[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—There is a moderate demand and prices continue steady and firm. We quote:

[illegible]

SYRUPS—With a good inquiry, prices are well sustained. [illegible]

[illegible]

TEAS—Trade is [illegible]

[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—There is no change [illegible]

[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Aug. 31.

[illegible]

CLEARED.....August 31, 1866.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

The tug George W. Wood, Captain Crawford, departed Thursday evening for Manistee, to tow a raft from that point to this city.

We learn that work has been commenced unloading the schooner Autocrat, which sunk sometime since, near this city.

The schooner Fashion is being caulked at Messrs. Miller Bros.' dock, and will be out shortly. The scow S. B. Goldsmith, Captain William Smalldon, is in Miller, Frederick & Barns' dock, undergoing repairs. The scow Supply left this dock yesterday, after undergoing a general overhauling. The schooner Argo is still in the Mechanics' Dock.

The propeller Galena, Captain B. Penny, made this port Thursday morning, from Buffalo, with a full complement of passengers, and sundries, and left last evening with 19,000 bushels of wheat and a full freight list.

The propeller Buffalo, Captain Cotton, departed last evening for Buffalo with 16,000 bushels of wheat and a few passengers.

The steamer Comet, Captain John Morris, also left in the evening for Grand Haven, with the usual number of passengers, and a general cargo.

The steamer Sea Bird, Captain H. McEnery, leaves this evening for Milwaukee and other west shore ports.

The propeller City of Madison, Captain W. Evans, arrived here Thursday with 150 tons of pig iron, 175 packages from Lake Superior. She leaves for Superior City this evening at seven o'clock from Spencer's Dock, foot of North La Salle street, with a goodly number of passengers and full freight list.

The propeller Montgomery, Captain Gillis, also departs this evening from the same dock for Sarnia.

The propeller Ottawa, Captain Palmer, left in the evening for Grand Haven and Muskegon, with the usual number of passengers and general freight list.

The propeller Brooklyn, Captain Roseman, also departed last evening for Ogdensburgh, with a full complement of passengers, 10,000 bushels of corn and merchandise.

The propeller Winslow, Captain Robt. Anderson, which should have departed Thursday evening, was detained in loading, and left yesterday afternoon for Buffalo, with a goodly number of passengers, 22,000 bushels wheat, 1,400 barrels of flour, and sundries.

The propeller Susquehanna, Captain Bryant, left in the evening for Buffalo, with 13,000 bushels of wheat, flour, and general cargo.

The total number of arrivals for the past twenty-four hours have been thirty-one—including two steamers, one propeller, one bark, twenty-two schooners and five scows. The lumber-laden vessels only numbered nine. The clearances are light, numbering eight vessels of all descriptions.

VESSELS PASSING THE WELLAND CANAL.—Bound Eastward on the 29th—Propeller Empire. Bound Westward on the 29th—Schooner H. Fitzhugh.

The following Chicago vessels arrived at Buffalo on the 29th—Propeller St. Louis; schooner Brooklyn.

The following also cleared on the 29th: Propellers T. W. Bradbury, Fountain City, Wenona, Badger State, bark Champion, schooners Montcagle, York State, Russian, Lovely.

THE IRON FERRY STEAMER.—This mammoth craft is fast approaching completion at the ship yard of the Messrs. Jenkins, some two miles above Windsor, and will be launched on Thursday next. Her machinery is nearly all on board and fitted, the hull finished and painted, and the upper works are rapidly progressing to a finish. She is pronounced by those who have visited her a splendid piece of mechanism. The launch of so stupendous a mass of iron will, without doubt, be a most interesting sight. Her length is 242 feet; beam, including guards, ninety-five feet; and depth of hold, twelve feet four inches. Splendid cabins will be erected, and at either end a pilot house, with a rudder forward and aft. The ways on which she is to be launched are now nearly completed.—*Detroit Free Press*, 30th.

THE L. J. FARWELL.—This vessel, which for some time past has been used as a lumber barge, is now fitted into a fore-and-aft schooner.

SPRUNG ALEAK.—The schooner Algerine, Capt. Thomas McDonald, left Oswego last Saturday morning for this port, with 2,673 barrels of salt, 50 tons of pig iron. On Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, when off Genesee, she sprung a leak in her centre box, and put back, arriving at Oswego the same day at noon, with 4½ feet of water in her hold.

REMOVING A WRECK.—The propeller Illinois is at present engaged at Sandwich Point, in removing the remains of the steamer Windsor.

Miscellaneous.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1866.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, as the result of recent negotiations, having secured large additions to the extent of its lines, has pleasure at this time in offering to the public, in accordance with a settled policy, the benefits arising from INCREASED FACILITIES and CONSEQUENT ECONOMY IN COMMUNICATION between all parts of the country, in an equitable and DISCRIMINATING reduction of rates to its patrons. [illegible]

On payments during the month of $50 and less than $200, 5 per cent.

On payments during the month of $200 and less than $500, 10 per cent.

On payments during the month of $500 and less than $1,000, 15 per cent.

On payments during the month of $1,000 and less than $1,500, 20 per cent.

On payments during the month of $1,500 and less than $3,000, 25 per cent.

On payments during the month of $3,000 and upward, 30 per cent.

Printed applications for rebates will be furnished by Office Managers, which, being signed by the applicant and attached to or accompanying the Manager, will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, who will authorize payment for the amount found to be due in accordance with the foregoing schedule.

J. H. WADE, President.

IMPORTANT TO BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

Having purchased V. B. Marsh's Patent for an "IMPROVEMENT IN CURING FLESH FOR FOOD," I am now prepared to introduce it to the trade. An examination will satisfy the most sceptical that meat can be cured by this process in any kind of weather, CHEAPER, QUICKER and BETTER than in any other way. Barrel Pork ready for use in two days. Hams, Shoulders and Sides cured in ten days, in midsummer. County and State rights for sale. Address

W. C. ALBERGER,
Care J. L. Alberger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
(Copy.)

BUFFALO, August 23d, 1866.

After a careful personal examination of the plan of curing meat by Marsh's Process, as practised by Messrs. J. L. Alberger & Co., I [illegible] and having the process to be correct in principle, and that it will operate so effectually in summer curing as to revolutionize that branch of business, I have no hesitation in recommending it to those in want of improvement in that trade.

EZRA TAYLOR,
Provision Inspector, Chicago Board of Trade and Packers' Association.

A VALUABLE CONTRACT.—State Agent for a FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be given to an energetic and reliable party. Address immediately "LIFE COMPANY," Box 6767, P. O. New York City.

Boker's Bitters.

For sale at all prominent Grocers, Wine Merchants and Druggists, and wholesale only by L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 84 Liberty-st., N. Y.

J. & P. COATS.
Best Six-cord Cabled
THREAD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS
Sole Agents in New York,
NO. 10? DUANE-ST.

WARD'S
DERBY
PAPER COLLARS
"SOMETHING NEW"
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE
MANFY, 387 B'WAY, N.Y.

P. PEUGEOT,
99 and 101 Lake Street,
WHOLESALE AGENT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ITCH AND WARTS
Cured for Nothing!

[illegible] a return stamp to RUSSELL, Chicago.

Special Notices.

Agua de Magnolia.

The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.

The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high from the Park to Fourth-st. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know that the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

"CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad-st., Philad'a."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, &c., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness, and instead of 22 she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any Druggist for only 50 cents.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is NOT A DYE, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Enfeebled and Delicate

Constitutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

Dr. Thomson

Is the oldest Specialist now in Chicago, and he guarantees perfect cures of Syphilis in all its species, stages ramifications and phases throughout. Spermatorrhoea and Impotence treated with the happiest results. Medicines forwarded to all parts of the civilized world. Inclose 25 cents and receive valuable printed information and written answers to all interrogatories. Address P. O. Box 72. Office and Anatomical Museum, 178 South Clark-st.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, including Podophillin, or concentrated Mandrake, the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter. [illegible]

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box. Principal office No. 15 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure,

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all diseases of the SKIN. For internal and external use. All money refunded in every case of failure. No case of failure in PILES OR HUMORS the past eight years. Sold everywhere. F. A. BRYAN, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup,

The great Cholera Remedy. Also for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramp in the Stomach, Bowels, &c. [illegible] Prepared solely by Edward Bicknell, of Providence, R. I., and for sale by all druggists, and at wholesale by [illegible] of New York City, and LORD & SMITH, of Chicago, General Agents.

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Exactly What You Want.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, known and used over twenty years. Daily increasing in public favor. Complete in one bottle. No wash. No trouble. A child can apply it. Produces a lustrous black or brown, as desired. Does not injure the hair. Price, 75 cents. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Also, MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS for restoring and dressing the Hair.

Dr. Borroughs,

173 Wells-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of all secret diseases, Syphilis in all its varied forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in Joints, Affections of the Head, Bladder and Kidneys, [illegible] Nose and Skin, and all those afflictions from a secret habit of youth which become constitutional debility. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—A cure for those who have injured themselves by secret habits.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of Genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months, by the use of this instrument, used conjointly with medicines. Dr. Borroughs, in order to make it generally useful to the world, [illegible] Price, $20, by mail or express.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Female complaints treated with great success. Our Periodical Drops will bring on the courses in cases of obstructions from any cause. Patients treated by letter. Address Dr. BORROUGHS, 173 Wells-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1730.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

Office No. 151 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2183. Special attention given to all PRIVATE DISEASES incident to both sexes.

Dr. B. treats all manner of nervous complaints and general debility, and particularly such as are brought on by bad habits of youth, seminal weakness, &c. Ladies [illegible]

The afflicted may call in person or address him, in perfect confidence.

Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 6 p. m., and 7 to 9 evenings.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go no ms, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made private disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is, therefore, the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in this city. His reputation has extended to all the city papers, his patients, and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilful specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. It all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe-st., half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effects of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself made a burden of disappointment and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B. by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe-st.

For Non-Retention

Or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brick dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Special Notices.

Upham's

HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, and [illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 a box.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER will remove superfluous hair from any part of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin. Price $1.25.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Seventy-five cents a box.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 22 and 24 Market-st., and all Druggists.

Dr. James

Of 86 Randolph-st., Chicago, Specialist in the treatment of Secret Diseases, will return from the East on the 2d or 3d of September, when he can be consulted by the many awaiting his arrival.

Take No More Unpleasant

And unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

Dr. Durkee,

Office 148 South Clark-st., corner Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 1467. Treats all private and chronic diseases, including Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, [illegible] Secretly and Speedily cured. Cures guaranteed. Office hours 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Spermatorrhoea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhoea by a celebrated physician, I feel it my duty to send the means of cure free to all sufferers who will address me with stamp, to whom they can be permanently cured. All communications strictly confidential. Address with stamp, STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6436, Chicago, Ill.

Shattered Constitutions

Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness! Call at 213 East Madison-st. (up stairs) between Wells and Franklin-sts. Consultation 50c one dollar.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW ENGINE HOUSE FOR THE CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 30th, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their Office, until 11 A. M., on Monday, September 10th, for the erection of a new Engine House at the Chicago Water Works, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of W. W. Boyington, Architect, corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Engine House," and be accompanied with the usual $500 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, and is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR A BRIDGE AT HALSTED STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, [illegible]

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their Office, until 11 A. M., on Monday, September [illegible], for the construction of a bridge across the North Branch of Chicago River at Halsted street according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

The Board will also receive proposals based upon plans different from that filed in the office, the parties bidding being allowed to present their own plans, and to make their proposal with reference to their own plan.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Halsted street Bridge," and be accompanied with the usual $500 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, and is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 29th, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, have completed the Assessment Roll for grading and macadamizing Division street from the roadway of North Clark street to Wolcott street (North State street), and that the said Assessment Roll has been filed in the office of the City Clerk.

The undersigned will apply to the Common Council of said city, at its next regular meeting, to be held on the [illegible] day of September, 1866, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., for a confirmation of said assessment, at which time all parties interested will have the right to appear and be heard. All parties [illegible] said assessment must file their objections to the same, in writing, in the office of the City Clerk, at least one day prior to such meeting of the Common Council.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 29th, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, have completed the Assessment Roll for grading and macadamizing [illegible] and West Lake streets [illegible] and that said Assessment Roll has been filed in the office of the City Clerk.

The undersigned will apply to the Common Council of said city, at its next regular meeting, [illegible] for a confirmation of said assessment, at which time all parties interested will have the right to appear and be heard. All parties objecting to said assessment must file their objections to the same, in writing, in the office of the City Clerk, at least one day prior to such meeting of the Common Council.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 30th, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, have completed the Assessment Roll for [illegible] Michigan avenue from Twelfth street to Twenty-second street [illegible] and that said Assessment Roll has been filed in the office of the City Clerk.

The undersigned will apply to the Common Council of said city, at its next regular meeting, to be held on the [illegible] day of September, 1866, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., for a confirmation of said assessment, at which time all parties interested will have the right to appear and be heard. All parties objecting to said assessment must file their objections to the same, in writing, in the office of the City Clerk, at least one day prior to such meeting of the Common Council.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

CHICAGO, August [illegible], 1866.

The Common Council of the City of Chicago having ordered that Dearborn street be extended, and opened from its present southern terminus to the north line of [illegible] and the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works having [illegible] the lots and parts of lots between Blocks 130 and 131 [illegible] School Section Addition to Chicago, [illegible] The undersigned Commissioners of the Board of Public Works have estimated the value of the buildings [illegible] which will be injured by said extension, and the value of said buildings to be removed, as follows:

	Value of building.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Educational.

THE MISSES STEVENS' SCHOOL, 47-49 THIRD-AV.

The FALL TERM of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th of September.

MISS LATIMER'S ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH CLASSES will commence on the 17th of September.

Application may be made at 190 Ontario, North side.

QUACKENBOS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

106 & 110 CASS-ST.

The Autumn Term will commence MONDAY, September [illegible]. The school is situated in a healthy and quiet part of the city, and is readily accessible by the horse cars from all parts of the city. For catalogues and more particular information address

G. QUACKENBOS, Principal.

LYONS FEMALE COLLEGE.—This Institution, so favorably known for its successful management, will open its Twentieth Annual Session on the

12th of September, 1866.

[illegible] For Catalogues or further information address Rev. G. B. MOORE, Lyons, Iowa. Catalogues can be obtained of WM. G. HOLMES, 179 Clark-st.

LADIES COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Madison Sem., Saratoga County, New York. Rev. H. W. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The Seminary Year will open [illegible] For circulars address PAYSON E. MATHEW, 142 Washington-st., Chicago, or the Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, Auburndale, Mass. [illegible] Boston and Worcester R. R., ten miles from Boston. [illegible] Address CHAS. W. CUSHING, Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS, 222 Madison-av., New York, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School [illegible] Mme. C. M. will be at home after September 10th, to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

Nutrition is the great supporter of life: a person who is properly nourished cannot be otherwise than sick; a person with a bad nutrition is sure to be sick. [illegible]

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., 15 North Sixth-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible] Schenck's Medicines are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Principal office of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER WITH KIDNEY DISEASE, GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GONORRHOEA, &c., when

SMOLANDER'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Will cure you permanently.

Ladies Should Use It.

Price only One Dollar. Sold by S. SCOVIL, Agent for Chicago and vicinity.

Government Sales.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Office Assistant Quartermaster, [illegible]

[illegible]

Financial.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st.,
NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

Medford Rum.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
Only Manufacturers of
MEDFORD RUM,

[illegible]

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM,

[illegible]

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS.

Business Cards.

HENRY WALLACE,
AGENT FOR
WM. B. MANN'S
PLUG TOBACCOS.

A full stock constantly on hand at lowest prices, at 164 Washington-st.

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE, 204 FRONT-ST.,
J. T. BLAIR, J. M. JEFFERSON. MEMPHIS, TENN.
[illegible]

For the Hair.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S

EMPRESS!

LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE,

POUR LES CHEVEUX!

[illegible]

IT IS NOT A DYE!

It will not soil the finest linen. It will not gum the hair or give it a sticky appearance. It is free from all kinds of sediment and unpleasant odor. It prevents the hair from falling off, cures all nervous headache. Causes new hair to grow. It will

Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color,

Or the money will be refunded in every instance. As the preparation is comparatively new in this country, the proprietors present the testimonials of well-known persons as to its excellence.

Directions in French and English.

[illegible]

JOHN MOORE.

[illegible]

A. H. CROSBY, M. D.

[illegible]

LEONARD FRENCH, M. D.

[illegible]

DR. J. S. DANNY.

[illegible]

NATH. HEAD, Adj't Gen'l N. H.

[illegible]

DR. D. K. BOUTELLE.

[illegible]

H. H. CHAMBERLAIN, City Treasurer.

[illegible]

N. T. FARMER.

[illegible]

D. J. CLARK, Postmaster.

[illegible]

F. L. WALLACE & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by all Druggists. [illegible] BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Agents, 16 Lake-st., Chicago.

Proposals.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Kentucky Improvement Company of Greenup County, Kentucky, are prepared to receive proposals for the building of [illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, LAKE MICHIGAN, MILWAUKEE, WIS., August [illegible], 1866.

[illegible]

MAJOR J. B. WHEELER, U. S. Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15th, 1866.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A. [illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, LAKE MICHIGAN.

MILWAUKEE, AUG. [illegible], 1866.

[illegible]

MAJOR J. B. WHEELER, United States Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

Railroads.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OPEN FROM OMAHA TO KEARNEY, 180 miles west of the Missouri River.

Great Overland Mail, Express and Telegraph Route.

[illegible]

SAML. B. REED, General Superintendent.

[illegible] General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS.



FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

Partnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

Chicago, Aug. 31, 1866.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

THE CITY.

Y. M. C. A. Building Association.—A meeting of the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, will be held in the office of W. W. Boyington, Esq., No. 85 Washington street, (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

City Personals.—Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., who has been absent from the city for some time, has returned, and will resume his pastoral labors on Sunday.

Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., has returned to the city, and will occupy his pulpit on Sunday.

Captain Hickey, of the First Precinct Police, has recovered from a severe attack of choleraic sickness, and is now on duty.

Erring Women's Refuge.—A regular monthly meeting of the managers will be held on Saturday at three o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms. A full attendance of the Board, and all ladies interested in this important and growing work, is most earnestly requested, as an enlargement of the building has become a necessity, in order to accommodate the increasing number of those who seek admission to this Christian home.

Delegation to Philadelphia.—The following gentlemen, delegates to the loyal Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 3d of the present month, left this city last evening *per* the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad: Lieutenant Governor Bross, Hon. B. C. Cook, General A. L. Chetlain, Hon. I. N. Isham, Governor Evans and General E. J. Sweet. A full delegation from Wisconsin, including Governor Fairchild, went out on a previous train.

The Union National Prize Concert took place on Thursday evening, at the old Board of Trade rooms. The ticket holders were present in large numbers. A committee was appointed, and proceeded to draw the numbers representing the large prizes; they then adjourned till yesterday, when the drawing was proceeded with at the office. Messrs. Bryan, Rosbrook & Co. announced that the whole drawing will occupy some days, and that at its close a full list will be published and sent to ticket holders.

The Associated Artists, late of the Academy of Music of Chicago and Cincinnati, will give a grand matinee this afternoon, in the Crosby Opera House Music Hall, when the ladies and children will have an opportunity of witnessing their wonderful caricatures, and listening to their charming songs. In the evening a grand complimentary benefit will be given to "Sam" Price, the old Chicago favorite. The patronage accorded to the troupe has been so great that it has been decided to stay a little longer. Monday they will give a completely new programme.

Repentance and Restitution.—A day or two ago some person unknown broke into the house of Mr. Wetzel, corner of West Washington and Elizabeth streets, during the absence of the family, and stole four hundred dollars from the drawer of a bureau. The robbery was reported to Deputy Superintendent Nelson and he set his detectives to work to ferret out the guilty party or parties. At the direction of their chief, the officers examined the servants of Mr. Wetzel, threatened them, and by every means known, endeavored to obtain a confession, but without success. Yesterday the whole amount stolen was handed to Mr. Nelson by a Catholic priest of this city, to whom it had been given at the confessional by one of the servants employed in the family of Mr. Wetzel. The priest of course refused to divulge the name of the guilty party.

A Jeweller Victimized.—At an early hour on Thursday morning another case of misplaced confidence occurred in this city. A man representing himself to be W. B. Lake, and claiming to reside at No. 229 Madison street, entered his appearance at the jewelry establishment of R. C. Akerly, No. 122 Lake street. He desired to inspect a couple of gold watches, which he stated his wife had looked at on the preceding day. The watches were shown him, when he requested the privilege of taking them home so that his wife might make her own selection. This was granted him. He did not however, return during the day either the watches or the value thereof. Accordingly Mr. Akerly determined to look after his property. He went to No. 229 Madison street, but failed to find the party. From there he proceeded to acquaint detective J. J. Kelly of the circumstances, who succeeded in finding one of the watches at a pawnbroker's shop, where it had been pledged. The confidence man has, as yet, escaped arrest.

Burglary and Safe Robbery.—On Thursday night the boot and shoe store of H. H. Towns & Co., No. 50 West Randolph street, was the scene of a daring burglary and safe robbery. It appears that the fellows gained an entrance to the establishment through a rear window [illegible]

Opening of the Public Schools.—The two months' vacation has almost come to a close, and on Monday morning all the public schools of the city will be re-opened. [illegible]

Aerated Bread.—Messrs. Dake & Woodman, the well known bakers of this city, having, after long litigation, secured the exclusive right for Cook County to make the celebrated Aerated Bread, are rapidly extending their facilities to meet the growing demand. [illegible]

Instantaneous Meat Curing.—We call attention to an advertisement in this issue, in reference to a new and improved method of curing meats. Mr. Alberger, of J. L. Alberger & Co. [illegible]

HEALTH, FIRE AND POLICE.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Cholera Statistics—Whole Number of Deaths Reported at 477.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police, Health and Fire Commissioners, was held in their apartments, corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, yesterday afternoon. Present—T. B. Brown, President, in the Chair, and Commissioners Fred. Gund and A. D. Titsworth. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. [illegible]

ALLEGED MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.

Arrest of Two Justices of the Peace and a Constable on Charges of Corruption.

THE INDICTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Disposition of Money Collected as Fines for State Offences.

For a long time past rumors have prevailed that things strange, and not altogether legal, have marked the proceedings of many Justices' Courts in the city, and these rumors have at length culminated in the indictment of the two last named officials and a mutual Constable by the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court, whose discharge was noted in the Tribune of yesterday.

JUSTICE MOORE.

The first defendant indicted was John M. Moore, a Justice of the Peace, whose office is on Randolph street, in a frame building opposite the Court House. [illegible]

The following is a copy of

THE INDICTMENT.

State of Illinois, Cook County, City of Chicago, ss.

Of the August term of the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago, in said County and State, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the Grand Jurors chosen, selected and sworn, in and for the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths, present that [illegible]

CHARLES H. REED, State's Attorney.

JUSTICE MCDONNELL.

Every resident of Chicago who has heard of anybody or anything, has heard of the eccentricities of "Charlie" McDonnell. He has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and previous to the election of the present incumbents, officiated as one of the Police Magistrates of the city under the Democratic regime. [illegible]

JOHN COMFORT.

[illegible]

THE THREE IN ONE.

[illegible]

PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Assessments in Eight Townships.

On Monday morning last we published the Assessor's lists of taxable property in seventeen of the towns of Cook County. The following are the figures for the eight other towns named:

Towns.	Horses. No.	Val.	Neat Cattle. No.	Val.	Mules & Asses. No.	Val.
North Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calumet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thornton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

A CHILD STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

A Little Girl Abducted by a Harlot, as an Act of Revenge—The Pursuit, and Discovery in this City.

A lively sensation was created yesterday by the appearance in this city of some strangers from Cincinnati, who came hither in search of a missing child, whose abduction from its home last April, appears to have excited a deep interest in that city and throughout the whole country. The circumstances connected with the affair were published in the Tribune about the time of the occurrence, but as they may be forgotten by this time by most of our readers, we will give the denouement which was brought about yesterday: [illegible]

THE CHOLERA.

Cases Reported Yesterday.

The following cases of attack by cholera were yesterday reported to the Health Officer:

Alexander Patton, American, aged thirty-two years. Residence, No. 342 North Clark street. Attacked yesterday at 9 a. m., and now under treatment.

Mrs. McBride, Irish, aged forty-seven. Residence, corner of Burnside and Seventeenth streets. Attacked at 1 p. m. yesterday; case considered hopeless.

W. Y. Eaton, American, aged eleven years, residing on the corner of Burnside and Seventeenth streets. Attacked at noon on the 30th, and now considered to be beyond recovery.

Mrs. Mueller, German, aged 45, residence No. 77 Orchard street. Under treatment.

George Renss, German, aged 40, residing No. 611 South Canal street. Died at 1 o'clock a. m. on Thursday.

[illegible]

Douglas Monument.

At a meeting of the Masters and Wardens of the several Masonic Lodges in the city of Chicago, held at Blair Hall, on the 31st instant, the undersigned were appointed a committee to make necessary arrangements in behalf of the craft to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument. They have selected Brother General Arthur C. Ducat as Grand Marshal for the Masonic Division, who has issued the annexed circular.

D. C. GREGIER, Blaney Lodge, No. 271.
A. M. BENNETT, Blaney Lodge, No. 271.
A. H. CUTLER, Cleveland Lodge, No. 211.

[illegible]

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Grand Marshal Masonic Division.

Douglas Monument.—The undersigned noticed in the morning papers, giving the proceedings of the Monument Association Committee meeting held last evening, that Brother W. M. Egan was reported as having the position of Grand Marshal of the Masonic Division, on the day of laying the corner stone, and that General Arthur C. Ducat has been appointed in his stead. [illegible]

D. C. CREGIER.
A. M. BENNETT.
A. H. CUTLER.

Committee for the Masonic Fraternity to select a Marshal.

Ballot Nominations.—The adjourned meeting of the friends of nominations by popular suffrage will be held to-night (Saturday) in the Circuit Court room, at the Court House, at 7½ o'clock promptly. The meeting will be addressed by General Hasbrouck Davis, Gen. Cookins, John Lyle King, Gen. I. N. Stiles, and others. All who are friendly to the movement, particularly the soldiers, are invited to attend.

WILLIAM H. STICKNEY, Chairman.

CLARK GEER, Secretary.

German Societies and the Douglas Monument.—A meeting of German citizens was held last evening at Schall's Hotel for the purpose of making arrangements for joining in the ceremonies attendant on laying the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument. [illegible]

Railroad Accident.—A careless switchman at Gault Station, near Sterling, Illinois, employed on the Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was stupid enough on Thursday last to switch off the locomotive of a freight train going west on that road, to a side-track. [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills are not to be compared with ordinary pills and gamboge pills of the day. Herrick's pills operate gently, imparting tone, vigor and strength to the digestive organs and through them to the whole system. Sold at same price as the old style pills. Family boxes, 25 cents. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago, Ill., agents.

Every Stationer and News Dealer should have a Stationer's Stamp for making initials, monograms, pet names, &c. Address G. M. Babcock & Co., 35 Reynolds' Block, Chicago.

A Well-Established Fact.—That Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion is the only safe and reliable remedy for the removal of discolorations from the face. Sold by Druggists and by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond street, New York.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

A New Express Directory of the United States, compiled and published by Geo. W. Hawes, of Baltimore, Maryland. [illegible]

Take Heed.—The fall terms of many institutions of learning are soon to commence [illegible]

Miss Tennessee, the Great Magnetic Doctress and Clairvoyant [illegible]

School Books, Newspapers, Periodicals [illegible] P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Dr. Kenison, Chiropodist, extracts corns without pain [illegible]

Evening Light Parlor Stove.—Before buying a parlor stove call at Bangs Bros., 25 Monroe-st., and see the most beautiful illuminating as well as the most powerful heating stove in the West.

Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer [illegible]

The masses do say that Tebbetts' Physiological Hair Regenerator has no equal [illegible]

To Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus [illegible] Jayne's Carminative Balsam. [illegible]

The Infant's Friend.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

Paper Hangings and Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph-st.

Illinois School of Trade.—The College for boys and the Seminary for young ladies [illegible]

Go to our friend N. F. Merrill for the best stock of Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers and Table Glassware, etc., 71 and 73 Randolph street.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular [illegible]

The English Shooting-Match.

Unusual interest was taken in the late rifle-shooting match at Wimbledon, England, upon several accounts. [illegible]

Four Persons Drowned at a Picnic.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 31.

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, August 31.

BEEF CATTLE—Although a few very choice Cattle have sold as high as 16c [illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 31.

Flour and wheat close and unsettled, with various special features. [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, August 31.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 31.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 31.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 31.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 31.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.

[illegible]

GOLD—[illegible]

STERLING—[illegible] New York Exchange par.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the Tabernacle Church, [illegible], by Rev. J. W. Healy, EDWIN HALLENBECK and AMELIA L. SHAFFER, all of Chicago.

In this city, Aug. 29th, by Rev. J. W. Healy, GEORGE SHEPHARD and SOPHIA COOK, all of Chicago.

In this city, Aug. 30th, by the Rev. H. N. Bishop, Mr. L. A. HAMBLIN and Mrs. CHARLOTTE BENTLEY, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 30th, at 11½ o'clock p. m., MARY ANNE GALLAHER, wife of Philip Gallaher. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day from the Northwestern Depot.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS

CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 7; curtain rises at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

First week of the New Company—Complete success.

Friday and Saturday nights, Tom Taylor's Comic Drama,

NELL GWYNNE; Or, COURT AND STAGE.

To conclude with the farce of MILES' BOY.

Saturday afternoon, the beautiful drama of THE ISLAND KING.

In rehearsal, McVicker's Comedy of TAKING THE CHANCES (according to the Constitution).

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor
Director of Amusements..........F. E. AIKEN
Stage Manager..........THOS. BARRY

A Superb Entertainment, both afternoon and evening. This (Saturday) afternoon, Sept. 1st, at the Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock, the great Biblical Spectacle of MOSES IN EGYPT, with the splendid moving panorama of the Crossing of the Red Sea.

In the evening at 8 the beautiful Dramatic Romance of THE WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND with the great American Comedy of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER; or, Who Stole that Barl of Apple Sarce.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

MUSIC HALL.

THE ASSOCIATED ARTISTS,

(Late of the Academies of Music in Chicago and Cincinnati), composed of the following well known Artists: SAM. PRICE, J. W. McANDREWS, T. H. WILLIAMS, W. H. BROCKWAY, and WILLIAM SKAATS, assisted by sixteen first-class performers.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1866.

All the Old Favorites will Appear.

SAM. PRICE, Chicago's favorite Comedian, J. W. McANDREWS, the Star Comedian, T. H. WILLIAMS, the Lion Banjoist and Comedian, WM. H. BROCKWAY, WM. SKAATS, WM. BUTLER, J. F. DUNNIE, and a host of the finest Artists in the profession.

NEW ACTS! NEW SONGS! NEW SAYINGS!

Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c.

Seats can be secured from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

GRAND MATINEE Saturday Afternoon. Admission 25 cents to all parts of the house.

Saturday Evening, Grand Complimentary Benefit to MR. SAM. PRICE.

WM. SKAATS, Manager. H. C. SMART, Agent.

FIRST VISIT TO CHICAGO OF

JOHN ROBINSON'S

GREAT COMBINATION

CIRCUS & MENAGERIE,

Embodying the immense cavalcade of

120 MEN AND 200 HORSES.

JOHN ROBINSON..........Proprietor
W. H. HOUGH..........Manager

Will Exhibit at CHICAGO, on Lot foot of Randolph-st., for

FOUR DAYS ONLY!

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

This immense cavalcade consists of

50 Performers, 4 Original Clowns,

20 EDUCATED PONIES,

6 PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNES,

[illegible]

ADMISSION, 50 cents; Children (under 10), 25 cents.

CALEDONIAN CLUB PICNIC AND GAMES postponed to-day on account of the weather, will take place at HAAS'S PARK,

On Monday, Sept. 3d, 1866.

WM. FORSYTH, Secretary.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, Crockery Ware, Piano Forte, Book Cases, &c.

AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, Sept. 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, (Palmer's Block) 44 and 46 Randolph-st. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO FAMILY CARRIAGES, NEW Coach, Double and Single Buggy,

Carriage, Team and Express Harness,

AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 1st, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

At Butters' Auction Rooms, Palmer's Block, 44 & 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CLOSING SALE OF SUPERIOR

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE

AND CUTLERY,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DWELLING HOUSE

149 EAST JACKSON-ST., (ON LEASED LOT,)

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, September 3d, at 3 o'clock, p. m. on the premises.

We shall sell for cash, free of all encumbrance, dwelling house No. 149 East Jackson-st., between Clark and La Salle-sts., containing 8 rooms, and lease of lot two years to run. Ground rent about $100 per annum.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1400 WHITE BLANKETS

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 4th, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

At Butters' Auction Rooms, Palmer's Block, 44 & 46 Randolph-st.

Two bales Fine White Blankets, M. P.
Seven bales Fine White Blankets, M. P.
Three " " " " H. G. D.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

Foreign and Domestic Staple

DRY GOODS,

Custom Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description, Wool Hats, Buck Gloves, Gloves, Gauntlets and Mits, Boots and Shoes, Brussels, All Wool and other Carpetings, &c.

On Tuesday, September 4th, or Wednesday, September 5th, or Thursday, September 6th, 1866, at BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOMS, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st., Chicago, Illinois.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises, we shall sell without reserve for cash,

The Elegant Residence of Hon. H. L. Rucker, situate on the northwest corner of Fulton and Peoria-sts.

The house is a two-story and basement brick, with observatory, handsome veranda, bay windows, &c. [illegible]

This is a rare opportunity for purchasing a splendid [illegible]

The property will be sold FREE OF ALL INCUMBRANCE. The title is perfect.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

Elegant New Furniture, Paintings, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 4th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold, at our salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., a splendid assortment of [illegible]

PARLOR SUITES.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

THE LANE & BODLEY

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Shingle Machines, Corn Mills, and Shafting, Wood-Working Machinery.

LANE & BODLEY, Cor. John and Water-sts., Cincinnati.

Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the kind of machinery wanted.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS.

[illegible] at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. The next Annual Session begins SEPTEMBER 13th. [illegible] PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished front rooms at 175 Clark-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—Two-story frame house on Twenty-fourth-st., near the Lake—eight rooms. YOUNG & SPRINGER, 2 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Three rooms for housekeeping, pleasantly situated, on Peoria-st., to two persons only, of tidy habits. Apply at 143 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A new cottage of six rooms in a very desirable location. Furniture for sale very cheap. Rent $25 per month. Apply at 133 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A house of eleven rooms on Michigan-av., all newly and nicely furnished throughout. Rooms all very large. Rent [illegible] payable in advance. ARTHUR & CO. 210 State-st.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished lodging room on second floor, for a single gentleman. Reference required. Inquire at 238 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A nice dwelling house, 10 rooms, with closets and water in the kitchen, 301 Halsted-st. Inquire at 23 River-st. WM. RYAN.

TO RENT—A House of eight rooms, pleasantly located on the West Side, half a block from the street cars. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, 24 Judd-st.

TO RENT—Cheap—A two-story dwelling house, No. 319 West Hubbard-st. Has been newly painted and fitted up, and is now ready for occupancy. Apply at 74 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A marble front house in the best location on the West Side, and furniture for sale. Address Post Office Box 5196.

TO RENT—A new first-class cottage on West Side, 22 Hubbard-st., six rooms, two closets, two pantries, soft water, &c. Apply to M. DOWLING GREEN, 313 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—In a private family, one furnished front lodging room, for two gentlemen. House kept in order, and with gas at 228 State-st.

TO RENT—A Cottage of three rooms, on the West Side, near two lines of cars, at a low rent. Apply at 191 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A well furnished room, with gas and closet, at 162 State-st., one block east of the Post Office. References required. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Two houses with all the modern improvements, in a new block on Indiana-av., corner of Twenty-third-st. Will be completed about the 1st of October. Rent $60 per month. Inquire at the Wood and Coal Office corner of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Part of a Lumber Yard. Choice location and the best railroad facilities. One hundred feet dock front by six hundred feet deep. Inquire at 104 South Water-st.

TO RENT—At 176 Ohio-st., four rooms on the second floor, with closet and pantry. $20 per month payable in advance, or $18 payable six months in advance. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—House 1,010 Indiana-av., with all modern improvements; and complete set of furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Or for sale—The New York House, Naperville, Ill., a two story brick house, 4.0 feet of ground, sheds, out houses, &c., good stable that will accommodate sixty horses. Has a good run of custom, one-half acre of garden attached. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms, for one or two gentlemen. 288 Chicago-av.

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Offices on the second floor of building No. 10 South Clark-st. YOUNG & SPRINGER, 2 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Second floor, No. 12 South Clark-st., or a part of it. Call on J. J. DANIELS, 13 South Clark-st., up stairs, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Saturday.

TO RENT—The large and commodious store room and office, 98 South Water-st., second floor. Possession given immediately. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A good storage room, No. 39 Adams-st., near State. Rent low. Address, or call at, Room 10 Lombard Block, 109 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Two-story Building, 20x40 feet, with steam power. Apply to E. W. ALEXANDER, southwest corner of West Washington and Jefferson-sts.

TO RENT—Part of an elegant and roomy office, with vault and private office in the rear. Apply at 49 LaSalle-st., in the Bank.

TO RENT—From October next, two new stores with dwellings above, on the corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. Inquire at the Wood and coal office, opposite.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Three or more rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Best of references, and rent paid in advance. Address "A L," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a very desirable tenant, a good house, South Side, east of State-st., or West Washington-st. Unexceptionable references. Address Post Office Drawer 6388.

WANTED—To Rent—On or about October 1st, a good house of six or eight rooms, pleasantly located on the North Side, south of Clark or LaSalle-st. preferred. Address "W," Tribune office.

WANTED—House—The advertiser wants to rent a good dwelling house, either on the North Side or West Side, not beyond Twelfth-st. in the South Division, near [illegible] Apply to W. T. SHUFELDT, 49 South Water-st.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance—A good business in Kansas City, Mo. [illegible] Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Billiard Room—A well-paying Billiard Room and Saloon, situated in the centre of a thriving and prosperous village in Iowa [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and Fixtures—Lease, license, three rooms up-stairs. No. 5 [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease, stock and fixtures of a first class boarding house [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—The lease, stock and fixtures of a tavern [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Printing Office—Centrally located, now doing a first-class business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—I wish to sell my stock of groceries and rent my store, 128 Fourth-st. [illegible] JAMES FOX.

FOR SALE—Saloon—Or exchanged for personal property, if applied for soon, at 137 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Saloon and Fixtures at a bargain. The New York House Saloon, 127 North Water-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—The stock, fixtures, &c., of the Grocery Store 32 West Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—$12,000 a year can be cleared by running the Palmer Vinegar Factory. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Half interest in a fruit, confectionery and ice cream saloon, on Clark-st., doing an excellent business. Apply to L. H. AN-DREW, Room 7, M. E. Church Block.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—Marble Works, 147 Chicago-av. and North Clark-st. [illegible] Apply on the premises, 247 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c. Also, Store, Barn, Grain Warehouse and fixtures. MORGAN & HART, Gardner, Ill.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance to make a Fortune—A half interest in 6,000 acres of the best oil and mineral lands in the State of Tennessee. Apply to "G H R & B," P. O. Box 286, Nashville, Tenn.

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—A bay Horse, about seven years old. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Call at 39 Gray-st. JOHN THIELEN.

General Notices.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE DESIRE

Of strangers to have an opportunity of seeing

Bierstadt's Great Painting,

"THE YO SEMITE VALLEY,"

WILL BE RETAINED IN THE

CROSBY ART GALLERY

DURING THE COMING WEEK,

After which it will be removed to Cincinnati.

To afford an opportunity to those who find it inconvenient to purchase certificates, or to visit the Art Gallery during the day, the office and gallery will be open hereafter on SATURDAY EVENING.

The Turf.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

FALL MEETING, 1866

The Chicago Driving Park Association being desirous [illegible]

September 3d,

PREMIUMS TO THE AMOUNT OF $7,166.

1—Premium $200 for horses never having shown better than 2:40 [illegible]

2—Premium $1,000 [illegible] Dexter, best 3 in 5 in harness.

September 4th.

3—Premium $5,000, FREE TO THE WORLD, [illegible]

September 5th.

4—Premium $300, free to all, three mile heats, best 2 in 3 to harness.

September 6th.

5—Premium $1,000, free to all, to wagons, best 3 in 5 [illegible]

September 7th.

Match Running Race for $4,000, between [illegible]

[illegible] President D. P. ASSOCIATION.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A very desirable House, with lot 20x125 feet, to 20 ft. alley, on West Adams-st., near Aberdeen. YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A few ten-acre lots, five miles south of the city, on the Blue Island Plank Road, at $150 per acre—one-sixth cash, balance in 10 years at 7 per cent. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lot on West Adams-st., between Aberdeen and Rucker-sts., 25x187 feet. YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Fine Corner Lot, 100x125, on Warren-st., west of Union Park, with fine new house and barn. Yard filled, shrubbery, &c. [illegible] DELAMATER, 14 Larmon Block.

FOR SALE—27 1-2 feet by 172, on Wabash-av., between Twelfth-st. and Harmon-court, at $— per front foot, on easy terms. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—New house of six rooms and lease of lot, corner of Lincoln and West Indiana-sts. F. M. FOX, 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—The most beautiful one-acre lot on Kankakee-av., near Walpanseh-av., with many nice shade trees. Price $2,750. Fronts on two streets. L. H. ARTHUR & CO., 210 State-st.

FOR SALE—75 by 178 feet on Wabash-av., south of Driving Park; twelve lots on West Indiana and Robey-sts. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage No. 54 Price-place, (to be removed). Price, $450. Several cottages on leased lots. One on the corner of Green and Jackson-sts., for $900; two on Van Buren-st., near Halsted-st., for $1,000 and $1,075; one at 171 South Morgan-st., for $1,200—and several houses and lots near Union Park, at $4,500, $5,500, $6,500 and $8,500. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan & Co.'s Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall:

CANAL-ST., North of Twelfth, 200 feet frontage, by 100 feet deep, to alley.

BUNKER-ST., west of Canal, 200 feet frontage, by 122 feet deep, to alley.

CLINTON-ST., north of Twelfth, 200 feet frontage, by 100 feet deep, to alley.

FULTON-ST., southwest corner of Morgan, 200 feet frontage, by 100 feet deep.

INDIANA-ST., west of North State-st., 48x100 feet, to alley.

ONTARIO-ST., west of Market-st., 75x100 feet, to alley.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A new two-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot 30 by 170 feet on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st. Immediate possession given. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A fine house, with twelve rooms, on South Halsted-st., new and in excellent order, at a low price and on easy terms. Immediate possession. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A magnificent Residence, with all the modern improvements, and a large lot filled with shrubbery, plants and vegetables, and surrounded by large, fine shade trees, in one of the best locations on the South Side, if applied for soon, by REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—A three-story brick store, on Dearborn-st., nearly opposite the Post Office, with a 14 years' lease of lot, at a bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—House 30x36 feet on West Madison-st., to be moved, will be sold cheap. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Two corner lots and five inside lots, on Tyler and Peoria, and Sangamon and Green-sts., on good terms. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—Six lots on Sophia-st., between Lincoln-av. and Larrabee-st., facing the south, with beautiful shade trees and perfectly dry. Price $24 per foot. L. CLARK, Fullerton Block, Room 18.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Only a few left of those nice residence lots between Lake and Madison-sts. Also, several south of Madison-st., near Hoyne. DELAMATER & RANDALL, 14 Larmon Block.

FOR SALE—Two good Building Lots, 24x125 feet, to a 20 feet alley, on Carroll-st., near Hoyne. F. M. FOX, 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Five new two-story frame houses of 10 rooms, brick basement, all modern improvements, on May-st., between Washington and Randolph. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan & Co.'s Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall—Flour and feed mill, on Canal-st., southwest corner of Bunker-st., two-story frame building, 30x30 ft, built two years ago, with engine and machinery complete, all in good order. Lot 150x122 ft. [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., a corner lot, 50x150 feet, with five two-story houses, two stores and forty rooms. [illegible] ARTHUR & CO., 210 State-st.

FOR SALE—A good, sound house, with store on the first floor and six large rooms above [illegible] Apply at 210 State-st.

FOR SALE—Lots on Kankakee and Myrick avenues, at $25 per foot—very cheap. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot 185 Erie-st., between Wells and LaSalle-sts. [illegible] Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—First-class Cottage, on the West Side. Inquire at 129 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—One of the handsomest cottages in the city [illegible] Address Post Office Box 973, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two first-class frame houses on brick foundations [illegible] JOHN McEWEN, corner of North Wells and Pearson-sts., Chicago.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Improved Farm—Contains 160 acres [illegible] THOS. J. L. REMINGTON, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—Choice Farm, 165 acres, on Galena R. R. [illegible] PARSONS, 118 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 340 acres, well improved, will be exchanged for city property [illegible] TOMPKINS, Masonic Temple. SINCLAIR & [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good stock or grain farm, containing eighty acres [illegible] T. B. WARREN, Albany, Ill.

FOR SALE—A valuable farm of 650 acres, situated on Sugar Creek Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis. [illegible] A. MORRIS, Lagrange, Walworth Co., Wis.

FOR SALE—Prairie Land—None better in any place, near Odell [illegible]

For Sale—Machinery.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—One 20 horse and one 25-horse power, with boilers and fixtures [illegible] RICHARDS Iron Works, 192 and 194 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse-power [illegible] 190 and 192 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—All the machinery of my flouring mill, three run of four foot burrs [illegible] J. SHEPPARD, Fort Byron, Rock Island County, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 15-horse portable, and 1, 10, 12 and 18-horse stationary engines. COOLEY & BRO., 40 Griswold-st., near cor. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A. N. Wood & Co.'s Portable Engines, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 15 horse power. [illegible] C. L. HICK & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers—One splendid 25-horse power engine and tubular boiler [illegible] GRIFFIN BROTHERS, 138 South Water-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A double-barrel, breech-loading Gun. Cost $75 four weeks ago. Will be sold for $25 cash. May be seen at Room 3 Parker's Building.

FOR SALE—Cheap—300 Liverpool salt North Western, in good order, at 342, 344 and 346 [illegible]

FOR SALE—At half price—Grocers' and [illegible] DOUGLAS LIPPINCOTT, Chicago. Orders from the country solicited, and samples sent when desired.

FOR SALE—Unusual Opportunity—County rights for the manufacture and sale of Pells [illegible] Abrams, Leedom & Co., 130 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Valuable Gold Mine, in Georgia [illegible] 25 Fulton-st. [illegible] Mining Engineer and Metallurgist.

FOR SALE—A variety of new and second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to. Reed's Temple of Music, 88 Randolph-st., corner of Washington-st. [illegible] J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—A Boarding House, which will accommodate twenty-five boarders, situated at 219 North [illegible] The owner is going to leave the city. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—Cheap—100 bbls. Old Cider Vinegar, in lots to suit the purchaser. Inquire at 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for unimproved land or city property. One of the best [illegible] CO., 50½ Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—The schooner "Almira," of Holland. For price and terms apply to [illegible] HARRINGTON, of Holland, Ottawa County, Mich., or A. MARSH, 130 South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A large lot of Stove Patterns [illegible] P. O. Box 788. [illegible] WISSOLT.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—Two Residences—We wish to purchase two good dwellings [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From 238 West Madison-st., last evening, a Bay Mare [illegible] D. BAIRD.

STOLEN—Or Strayed—From Fallagar [illegible] 132 West Randolph-st. [illegible]

Help Wanted.

MALES.

WANTED—Brick Layers—Five or six good men at 264 South Water-st., on Monday morning, September 3d, 1866. Highest wages paid. Apply on the building.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, porters, collectors, brakemen, firemen, drivers, laborers, mechanics, and all looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn-st., Room 2. Applicants by mail, enclose ten cents, and address Box 3040.

WANTED—Twelve hands to work on Key and Ball Patent Collars. Apply at Gibbs' Block, 156 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—Immediately, 100 railroad laborers. Wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per day. Permanent employment and free transportation. Apply at 155 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—Five men in a Sash Factory. Three at the bench and two to run machinery. Good wages and steady employment. Apply to or address JAMES R. COLE, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

WANTED—Young men in the country wishing to obtain situations, such as bookkeepers, salesmen, collectors, expressmen, clerks, brakesmen, &c. &c., to apply at 134 Dearborn-st., Room 2, or address N. E. JONES & CO., Box 3040, enclosing 10 cents for full particulars.

WANTED—Blacksmiths—A first-class horse-shoer and general jobber. Also, a man to iron wagons and to do general job work. None but good workmen and reliable men need apply. Inquire at CHAS. R. BROWN'S, 50 Lake-st., Chicago, or address JAMES WILEY, Wethersfield, Henry County, Illinois.

WANTED—Immediately—3,000 men, to work in the South, wages $25 per month and board; 200 railroad hands, 25 sawmill hands, teamsters, &c. Apply to OLMSTED & CO., Room 4, No. 109 Madison-st. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents.

WANTED—One Travelling Agent, two men to canvass the city, one young man to work about an office, and twenty-seven men for canvassing. Good wages given. Why will you be idle and say that you can't find anything to do? Apply to PARSHALL & JOHNSON, 128 South Clark-st., Room 11. Applicants by mail enclose ten cents for reply.

WANTED—Abrams, Leedom & Co., Room 16, No. 130 South Clark-st., offer to young men with small capital, greater inducements than can be met elsewhere.

WANTED—Immediately—Fifteen House Carpenters, at $3 per day and steady employment. Also, fifty men to work in Michigan. Good wages. Call at Room 3 Lind's Block, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED—5,000 Railroad Laborers, on the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, to work on the grade west from Boone to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Wages $1.75 per day. Good board $3.50 per week. Also, 50 tie men, to work by the piece. Transportation free. Call on P. B. WEARE & CO., Commission Merchants, 118 South Water-st., for passes. W. W. WALKER, Chief Engineer and Vice President.

WANTED—In a Boot and Shoe Store, a man who can repair and sell shoes, and make himself generally useful. Inquire at 95 Lake-st.

WANTED—One Carriage Ironer, on first-class light work, in a lively town of 4,000 inhabitants, on C. & R. I. R. R. Must be a good workman, as good wages and a steady job will be given. New and pleasant shop and fixtures. Address A. L. BOLLINGER, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies in want of servants with city references, can be supplied at Mrs. D. PRATT'S Emporium, 150 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Good Operators on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, at No. 12 LaSalle-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A Girl to do kitchen work. Will pay $3 per week for one who is a good cook. Apply at 513 West Washington-st.

WANTED—An opportunity is offered to an active, energetic man, with $200, to engage in a lucrative cash business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. 128 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A good Tinner, to go a short distance in the country. Wages $12 per week and board. Inquire of WM. BLAIR & CO., 179 Randolph-st., or address JAS. A. GODARD, [illegible] Illinois.

WANTED—A good business man, who can put $5,000 in the leather business—already established in this city. All communications strictly confidential. Address "L H," Tribune office.

WANTED—A young man to take charge of two horses and drive a grocery wagon. Apply to S. SALOMON, 78 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—Active, energetic men to solicit Accident Insurance. Liberal inducements offered. Apply at 94 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A young man to attend in a Drug Store. A German preferred. Apply at Room 12 Ewing's Block, corner of North Clark and Water-sts.

WANTED—Two good wagon Blacksmiths, and two wagon wood workers. [illegible] CHARLES SCHRENTER, Wagon Manufacturer, Alton, Illinois.

WANTED—A young man who has some knowledge of setting up small type, such as cards, labels, &c. Address "A L," P. O. Box 3234.

WANTED—A first class book-binder, who can do every kind of work and is competent to take charge of a shop. [illegible] Address Lock Box F, Lafayette, Ind.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A steady reliable girl or woman to do general housework. Apply at 13 Harmon-court. References required.

WANTED—Pastry cook, at National Hotel, corner Washington and Wells-sts.

WANTED—A good strong girl to run the Singer's Machine on light leather work. Good wages, for a steady girl. Call at 68 State-st. H. R. CABERRY.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do general housework at 180 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A competent girl to do the housework for a small family. Apply at 233 Ohio-st.

WANTED—Cook and laundress—A good cook and laundress wanted in a small family, No. 378 Michigan-av. Reference required.

WANTED—A competent cook—Must be a good washer and ironer. None need apply unless bringing the best of references. [illegible] Indiana-av.

WANTED—Two or three Girls, accustomed to sewing up ladies' bonnets [illegible] Lamp Store, 71 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Ladies, to sell "Tried and True; Or, Love and Loyalty." The book is selling very rapidly and ladies are making good commissions. [illegible] W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 38 Lombard Block, Chicago.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To loan $5,000 for three or five years at eight per cent per annum. Real estate security required. Apply to A. M. PENCE, Room 17 Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To exchange a house and lot in the West Division, for the stock, lease and fixtures of a good grocery, worth from $2,000 to $2,500. Address "GROCERY," Tribune office.

WANTED—A party to take one-half or one-quarter interest in a ten acre block for subdivision. Address "B G G," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Photographers—To buy a gallery, or will buy in one, at reasonable rates. Address "V," Box 488 [illegible], Iowa.

WANTED—To trade, valuable real estate (city lots) in the city of Omaha, N. T., for a general stock of Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. Will pay a portion in cash, if desired. Address "J G," Tribune office.

WANTED—By an active business man, a position as Salesman or Collector. [illegible] F. ALLEN, McGregor, Iowa.

WANTED—One second-hand Druggists' Drawers, two Counters, one Prescription Case, one Show Case [illegible] TALLMAN, PINKHAM & CO., 35 South Water-st.

WANTED—5000 Carbon Oil Barrels. We will pay the highest market price for good second-hand Carbon and Benzole Oil Barrels, delivered at our store. ARMSTRONG & CO., 41 River-st.

WANTED—Everybody, old and young, male and female, to call on MADAM A. DUBLE, the greatest Fortune Teller known, who will foretell the Past, Present and Future. 321 South Clark-st.

WANTED—By a Teacher of Music and French, a lady, with several years' experience, a position in a Seminary. Other branches taught if desired. Address "E F," Box 3053.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 183 South Jefferson-st.

BOARDING—Good room, with first-class board, at 118 State-st. Also a few day boarders wanted.

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board in a private family and very pleasant location can find such at 339 Illinois-st., two blocks from State-st. bridge.

BOARDING—Two handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, permanent or transient, at 297 Michigan-av., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

BOARDING—A large room, with gas and closet, suitable for gentleman and lady, in a pleasant family, at a moderate price. 42 Twelfth-st., corner Michigan-av.

BOARDING—A furnished front room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at 174 West Washington-st.

BOARDING—Front parlor and room above, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, at 37 Pine-st., three doors south of Huron, one block from the Lake. References required.

BOARDING—Two unfurnished front rooms, with board, can be obtained at 178 West Monroe-st. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

BOARDING—Two large front rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, at 43 West Washington-st. Also, other vacancies.

BOARDING—Good board at $4.50 per week, at the Dining Rooms, 144 Dearborn-st., near the Post Office.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get good board and pleasant rooms; also, single gentlemen and day boarders wanted, at 393 Michigan-st.

BOARDING—Two pleasant rooms, with board, to four gentlemen; also, a few day boarders, at 90 West Washington-st.

BOARDING—Business men wishing to procure good board at reasonable rates [illegible] DANIEL HERRICK, 47 South Clark-st.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with good board, at Briggs House No. 2, 88 Monroe-st. Day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, first-class board, with good attendance, at $1 day board at the Sherman House No. 2 Commercial Dining Rooms, 183 Michigan-av., next door to the corner of North Clark.

BOARDING—Waverly House, 223 and 225 Kinzie-st. Comfortable rooms and a first-rate table at $4 per week; day board $3.

BOARDING—Good provisions and comfortable rooms will be found at 46 North Dearborn-st. Very central. Terms, $6 per week; day board, $4.

BOARDING—Boarders can be accommodated at the Cottage Grove House. [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman and wife, one good sized unfurnished room, with board [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5418.

BOARDING—Wanted—In a private family, for a gentleman and wife, with good references. Address, stating terms, "D C," Box 6166.

BOARDING—Wanted—A single gentleman would like to secure board in a respectable private family [illegible] Address BOARDER, Tribune office.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, by an energetic young man, a situation in a wholesale house. Well posted [illegible] C D G, Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation by a young man in a retail grocery [illegible] 616 State-st.

WANTED—A situation by a man who can drive a carriage [illegible] Apply at 156 State-st.

WANTED—Situation by a married gentleman [illegible] and German. [illegible] address "F R A," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation [illegible] Address "R," P. O. Box 1394 [illegible]

FEMALES.

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced German [illegible] 89 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—Situation by a lady who is a professed housekeeper or cook in a [illegible] 633 South Canal-st.

WANTED—Situation as cook [illegible] Good references given [illegible] "C G," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a lady of very good family, [illegible] English language, wants a situation [illegible] D. Box 6029.

WANTED—Situation—In a photograph gallery, by a young lady with some experience [illegible] P. O. Box 1202, Chicago.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—For the Battle-field and the Hospital; or, Lights and Shadows of the Great Rebellion. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the only official Southern history of the war, by E. A. Pollard, of Virginia [illegible] Reynold's Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To sell Sack Coats [illegible] T. C. LAMB [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell a highly interesting and richly illustrated work, THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION [illegible] J. A. STODDARD & CO., 187 [illegible] Chicago, Ill., Box 229.

WANTED—A Live Agent [illegible] Call at 14 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Agents—We want men to engage in the sale of our [illegible] CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—With a capital of $800. [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $5,000 to $8,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—To invest in a paying business [illegible] WRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Partner—With a small cash capital [illegible] ABRAMS, 130 Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—Partner—With $1,500 [illegible] South Water-st. [illegible] "BUSINESS," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Partner in the sale drug business [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—Moulder or Machinist [illegible] MACHINIST, care Tribune office.

Wanted—Correspondent.

WANTED—Correspondent—[illegible]

Horses, Carriages

FOR SALE—A good family horse [illegible] 89 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A car load of [illegible] 264 State-st.

FOR SALE—An open Buggy [illegible] 339 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—One of Abbott's [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—One [illegible]

FOR SALE—At 100 West [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—On Wednesday [illegible] 134 West Lake-st. [illegible]

LOST—On Friday [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward—[illegible]

LOST—$5 Reward. [illegible]

LOST—On Thursday [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $2,200,000; for the week, $10,200,000.

The total disbursements on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, amounted to $[illegible]

During the week ending yesterday, $332,000 in fractional currency was printed at the Treasury Department.

The captain of the slave-ship Wanderer has received an appointment in the New York Custom House at the request of the President.

The arrangements made for the reception of the Southern Loyalists at Philadelphia, are detailed in our despatch from that city.

Galena, a noted Copperhead stronghold, was carried by the Republicans yesterday, in a city election, by thirteen majority.

Five-Twenties closed in London last evening at [illegible]. The closing price of gold in New York was [illegible]

Beecher's letter in reply to an invitation from the managers of the Cleveland Convention to assume the Chaplaincy of that body, is given elsewhere.

The losses by fire in the United States for the first six months of 1866, and where more than $20,000 worth of property was consumed, foot up [illegible]

The jury have disagreed in the case of [illegible] and Robbins for the murder of Henry Ahois, at Springfield. The prisoners have been remanded for a new trial.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, sailed from New York for her home yesterday. She leaves thus abruptly on account of the news of the death of her mother.

Colonel Charles E. Phelps, the present representative of the Third District of Maryland in Congress, was yesterday renominated by the Conservatives.

The iron moulders of Worcester, Mass., struck for fifteen per cent higher wages, a few days ago. One establishment complied with the demand immediately, and by night all others had followed suit.

Five thousand Republicans assembled in mass meeting at Galena, yesterday, to listen to the eloquent and patriotic Logan. His analysis of the sentiments in regard to the political [illegible] by General Grant on the great questions of the hour, should be noted by every one.

George H. Briggs was yesterday arrested in New York city, charged with embezzling the funds of the Nassau Bank, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Briggs confessed the theft, and, with ostentation, for the bank, also acknowledged that he had lost the larger part of it in gambling.

The list of newspapers now published in Washington is to be increased by the addition of a weekly paper entitled the *Great Republic*, to be published under the auspices of the Union League. It will be devoted to the support of the principles of republican government, as held by its founders, and vindicated in the recent contest for its preservation.

The Cincinnati City Council, on Friday, passed resolutions directing the police to protect persons on the street cars who demand twenty-five tickets for one dollar and three cents. The companies still refuse to sell tickets at that rate, but carry free every passenger tendering it. The courts will decide the question next week.

Late advices from Valparaiso state that news had been received at that point of the abandonment by Spain of the war against the South American Republics. It was also stated that the allied Powers were not content to let Spain off so easily, but had determined to make retaliatory war against her commerce.

There has been quite a contest in the Treasury Department in regard to the locks to be used on distilleries and cisterns, between A. C. Hobbs, the famous lock maker, and the Johnson Lock Company, of New York. Both parties have patented and exhibit the same sealing locks, and each have picked the other's locks. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury finds it hard to decide which lock to [illegible]

The New Orleans *Tribune* of the 26th inst. [illegible] the death of Lieutenant Horace W. Smith, of [illegible] at Pointe Coupee, La., on the [illegible] [illegible] formerly of the Thirty-second Illinois Regiment, and lately of the [illegible] United States Colored Infantry. [illegible] Tribune, Post Office Box 326, New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Tribune*, which was [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible] Thomas H. Webb, who died a few days ago, was born in Boston in 1801, and was educated in Brown University. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S

Political Speeches [illegible] andaigua, Roches[illegible] Niagara Fall[illegible]

They Remain at Ni[illegible] Over Sunday.

FROM WASHING[illegible]

Internal Revenue [illegible] ceipts for the Pr[illegible] ent Fiscal Ye[illegible] 867,822,449.

Satisfactory Repo[illegible] Freedmen's Aff[illegible] in Virginia.

FROM EUROP[illegible]

Cable News Up to [illegible] Evening.

Shipment of Specie from [illegible] pool for Boston.

Correspondence Bet[illegible] Napoleon and Vict[illegible] Emanuel

FROM PHILADELP[illegible]

Cordial Welcome to the [illegible] ern Loyalists.

Speeches by Governors Ha[illegible] and Brownlow, and Hon. [illegible] Durant, of New Orlea[illegible]

Letter from Henry Ward Be[illegible] the Managers of the Clevela[illegible] Convention.

ROUSING REPUBLICAN GA[illegible] ING AT GALENA.

General Logan on Ge[illegible] Grant's Position.

THE FIRST GUN OF THE [illegible] PAIGN.

The Republicans Carry Gale[illegible] Thirteen Majority.

THE PRESIDENT'S ELE[illegible] EERING TOUR.

Further Speeches at Canan[illegible] Rochester and Niagara Fal[illegible] Party Remain at Niagara ove[illegible] day.

CANANDAIGUA, New York, Sept. 1. [illegible]

AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, September 1.—[illegible]

[illegible]

ALBION, September 1—[illegible]

[illegible]

MEDINA, N. Y., September 1—[illegible]

[illegible]

AT NIAGARA.

[illegible]

AUBURN, New York, September [illegible]

[illegible]